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18 August 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT**No. 1326****CONTENTS****INDONESIA**

East German Publicity Given to PKI Protested (MERDEKA, 24 Jun 83).....	1
Report on Talks With FRETILIN (SINAR HARAPAN, 29 Jun 83).....	3
Melbourne Cites Indonesian Lawyers' Remarks . (Melbourne Overseas Service, 23 Jul 83).....	5
Report on Proceedings at Darul Islam Trial (ANTARA, 22 Jul 83).....	6
Family Planning Goals Raised (HARIAN UMUM AB, 23 Jun 83).....	8
New Rule Governing Large-Scale Discharge of Workers (MERDEKA, 17 Jun 83).....	10
Widespread Insurance Fraud by Private Shipowners Discovered (HARIAN UMUM AB, 16 Jun 83).....	11

KAMPUCHEA

Agricultural Developments for 18-24 July (Kampuchean Media, 18-24 Jul 83).....	13
Briefs	
Samrin Sends Message to Party	16
Samrin Thanks Lao Party	16
Cuba Thanked for Message	16
Samrin Thanks CPV for Greetings	17

Hungarian Foreign Minister Greeted	17
Guerrillas Liberate Positions	17
Samlot Battlefields Statistics	18
Vehicle Ambush	18
Western Region Battlefield Figures Cited	18
SRV Troop Attacks in Pailin	18
Pailin-Route 10 Area Defections	18
June Battle Statistics	19
Two SRV Positions Abandoned	19
Sri Lanka Communist Leader Greeted	19
Greetings From Ethiopian Party	19
Si Thanks Strougal	20
Vietnamese Forestry Delegation	20
Economic Institute Set Up	20

LAOS

Committee Appointed for Cuban Celebration (Vientiane Domestic Service, 25 Jul 83).....	21
---	----

Briefs

Egypt's National Day Marked	23
Vientiane Photo Exhibit	23
Meeting Marks Cuban National Day	23
Andropov Thanks Leaders	24
Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega Greeted	24
Varkonyi Thanks Sipaseut	24
Reply From MPR Counterparts	25
Thanks From Suharto Received	25
Hungarian Foreign Minister Greeted	25

PHILIPPINES

Columnist Assails 'Political Bootlickers' (Migs Enriquez Jr; VISAYAN HERALD, 4 Jul 83).....	26
Imelda Seen as Successor to Marcos as President (VISAYAN HERALD, 4 Jul 83).....	28
Columnist on Marcos' 'Low Regard' for Workers (VISAYAN HERALD, 8 Jul 83).....	30
Philippine Popular Outcry Against PCO System (VISAYAN HERALD, 6 Jul 83).....	32
'Economic Factors' Will Topple Administration (VISAYAN HERALD, 8 Jul 83).....	34
Army Colonel Denounces Multinational Companies (VISAYAN HERALD, 9 Jul 83).....	35

Briefs

Coconut Farms Damaged	36
-----------------------	----

THAILAND

Editorial Asserts ASEAN Divided on Indochina Trade (Editorial; SIAM MAI, 17 Jun 83).....	37
General Urges Controls on Fishing Boats To Curb Piracy, Smuggling (BAN MUANG, 14 Jun 83).....	39
NSC To Study Kra Canal (BAN MUANG, 13 Jun 83).....	40
Wu's Speech Perceived 'Clear Message to Hanoi' (Editorial; THE NATION REVIEW, 1 Aug 83).....	41
Polish Foreign Minister Expected To Visit (THE NATION REVIEW, 17 Jul 83).....	43
Army General Supports Dual Posts for Athit (BANGKOK POST, 1 Aug 83).....	44
Prem Favors Athit in 'Dual Posts' Controversy (BANGKOK POST, 2 Aug 83).....	45
Official Urges New Policies for 1950's Refugees (BANGKOK POST, 21 Jul 83).....	47
Senate Committee To Study 'Dark Influence' (BANGKOK POST, 23 Jul 83).....	50
CPT Returnees Beaten, No Culprits Arrested (MATICHON SUT SAPPADA, 12-18 Jun 83).....	52

Briefs

Singapore To Train Troops	53
First Half 1983 Economic Picture	53
Dual Military Post System Opposed	53
Tremors Recorded in Kanchanaburi	54
Communist Efforts To Regroup Strength	54
Armed Resistance Decline Noted	54

VIETNAM**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID****Briefs**

SRV-GDR Cooperation in Education	55
----------------------------------	----

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Ho Chi Minh City, Dac Lac, Da Nang Manage Power, Taxes (NHAN DAN, 9 Jun 83).....	56
State Commercial Activities in Thuan Hai Expanded (NHAN DAN, 17 Jun 83).....	58
Editorial Advocates Techniques To Boost Product Quality (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 9 Jun 83).....	59

AGRICULTURE

Measures Set Forth To Expand, Use Farmland Better (Xuan Cuong; NHAN DAN, 17 Jun 83).....	61
Vinh Phu Province Deals With Agricultural, Industrial Problems (M. Domogatskikh; PRAVDA, 2 Jul 83).....	65
Briefs	
Grain Collection	69
Summer-Fall Rice Cultivation	69
Tenth-Month Rice Cultivation	70

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Cultural Activities Intensified Among Minority Nationalities (Luu Van Ly; NHAN DAN, 18 Jun 83).....	71
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INDONESIA

EAST GERMAN PUBLICITY GIVEN TO PKI PROTESTED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 Jun 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 23 Jun 83-- The Indonesian Government regrets the presence of a so-called "PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] representative" at the science conference held in East Berlin from 11 to 16 April in connection with the hundredth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx and the extensive publicity given to his statement containing an attack on the Indonesian Government.

This was Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja's answer to a question from parliament's Commission I as to the government's position on the attendance at that conference of Thomas Sinuraya and Setiajaya Sudiman, who call themselves secretary and member of the foreign affairs committee of the PKI.

The Europe Directorate of the Department of Foreign Affairs summoned the GDR ambassador to the department on 20 April and expressed the Indonesian Government's regret over this incident.

The Indonesian Government stated that such publicity had not been given to the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (communist party) in 1981. Therefore, the question arises whether this incident indicates a change in the attitude of the GDR toward Indonesia. This incident will be a consideration in the overall framework of Indonesian-GDR relations. The Indonesian Government requested that its position be forwarded to the GDR Government.

Then on 26 April the GDR ambassador came to DEPLU [Department of Foreign Affairs] to express the regret of the GDR Government that this incident had given the impression to Indonesia that there had been a change in the GDR's position toward Indonesia.

The foreign minister stated that the GDR ambassador then explained that the conference was organized by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), that it was scientific in nature, and that it was attended by representatives of communist and socialist parties from various countries. The conference was based on full freedom

of speech for each participant, and each participant was responsible for his own statements.

DEPLU received its first report of this matter from the Indonesian Embassy in East Berlin on 13 April. The embassy subsequently related that on 12 April GDR press and television has broadcast a part of the speech of "PKI representative" Thomas Sinuraya in which he attacked the Indonesian Government.

The speech was delivered in English and was accompanied by the broadcaster's German translation. The GDR press published the text of Thomas Sinuraya's speech on 13 April, and the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (official organ of the party) carried the text of the speech and a photograph of Sinuraya.

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CSO: 4213/79

REPORT ON TALKS WITH FRETILIN

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 29 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 29 Jun 83-- Indonesian foreign minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja stated on 28 June that talks are underway between East Timor officials and leaders of the FRETILIN [Front for an Independent East Timor] guerrillas with the hope that they will lead to the end of unrest in that province.

These talks include more than merely a cease-fire, contrary to initial reports from Lisbon by former bishop of East Timor Martinho Da Costa Lopes, Foreign Minister Mochtar stated in his remarks in Bangkok. He told correspondents that East Timor governor Mario Carrascalao has held talks with "FRETILIN remnants in the eastern part of East Timor" to ask that they come down from the mountains and lay down their arms.

"Let us hope that this effort will be successful," he added.

The foreign minister did not clarify whether this peace initiative came from the governor of East Timor or from FRETILIN guerrillas.

"The situation there has improved recently. For that reason Carrascalao possibly was responding to signals from the guerrillas, or it is possible that this is his own initiative," Mochtar said. "As governor he has authority to do whatever he deems best," he added.

The foreign minister stated that there is no possibility that Jakarta would consider FRETILIN demands to hold a referendum for determining the future of East Timor.

He added that since the declaration of amnesty in 1977 the guerrillas, who now number about 150 armed men, have realized that there is no use in continuing to fight.

Conditions in East Timor have now improved, declared Mochtar.

According to information gathered by SINAR HARAPAN, talks by Colonel Purwanto, commander of the East Timor Military Area Command, and Governor Mario Carrascalao with FRETILIN leader Gusmao took place on 28 March.

Indonesian officials stated that the terrorist remnants want to come down from the mountains and surrender their arms. Officials in Jakarta refuse to use the term "cease-fire" to describe the results of the talks.

We do not use the word "cease-fire," said one Jakarta official. "Cease-fire" is used when opposing forces are in about equal positions, but in this case FRETILIN terrorists are under pressure. Only remnants of them remain, and they are being pursued, the source stated. The official admitted, however, that the pursuit operation to clean out FRETILIN remnants has been halted temporarily.

Officials in Jakarta also stated that we offer no concessions whatever to FRETILIN, who are being urged to come down from the mountains. We will receive them whenever they return to loyalty to the government, and we will treat them like other Indonesian citizens.

We will also help them to take up a normal life by seeking work for them, but this is not a condition for their surrender.

With regard to reports that FRETILIN has requested that the talks be reported to the United Nations, the SINAR HARAPAN source said that such an action is not necessary since the FRETILIN matter is an Indonesian domestic matter entirely.

Estimates put the strength of FRETILIN remnants in East Timor at about 100 armed men. Including their families, FRETILIN guerrillas number about 2000 people. Through the goodwill of the governor of East Timor, many FRETILIN family members have returned to their villages. "They may move about safely, and some of them have even come to Dili," the SINAR HARAPAN source stated.

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CSO: 4213/79

INDONESIA

MELBOURNE CITES INDONESIAN LAWYERS' REMARKS

BK231357 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The three Labor government members of the Australian parliamentary delegation visiting Indonesia have had talks with a group of Indonesian lawyers who specialized in civil rights.

The meeting was arranged by the Australian Embassy in Jakarta at the request of the leader of the delegation, Mr Bill Morrison. The official part of the visit as guests of the Indonesian Parliament does not begin until Monday.

Mr Morrison told a Radio Australia correspondent, John Lombard, after the meeting that the lawyers had claimed the Indonesian Government was not implementing the legislation of the country's criminal code or the injunctions of the constitution.

Lombard reports that the lawyers told the delegation they were concerned about what they claimed was an essential absence of civil rights in Indonesia. Our correspondent says the lawyers also expressed concern about the recent spate of killings of petty criminals in Jakarta and other major Indonesian cities which meant the normal processes of legal justice were being bypassed.

The lawyers claimed there were civil rights problems in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, now an Indonesian province, which will be visited by the parliamentary delegation next week.

CSO: 4200/729

INDONESIA

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS AT DARUL ISLAM TRIAL

BK220750 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0708 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Jakarta, 21 Jul (ANTARA-OANA)--A prominent figure of the so-called Jemaah Darul Islam (JDI-DARUL Islam Assembly) H. Adah Jailani admitted here today that the ultimate goal of setting up JDI was the enforcement of Islamic obligations for its worshippers in Indonesia.

This admission was made by Jailani, when he appeared as a witness in the trial of his former colleague, U.S. [initials of unnamed individual] at East Jakarta District Court Thursday.

Defendant U.S. was tried on charges of having engaged in subversive activities designed to undermine the authority of the legal government and to replace Pancasila as the state ideology with a different one.

All these were committed in his capacity as a leading member of an illegal organization by the name of JDI.

But witness rejected the view that JDI was a continuation of the "Negara Islam Indonesia" (NII-Indonesian Islamic State) or "Darul Islam/Tentara Islam Indonesia" (DI/TII--DARUL Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army) formed by the late Kartosuwirjo. He said JDI might be the same with NII/DI-TII, yet they were totally different in waging their struggles.

NII/DI-TII waged an armed struggle to achieve its goal whereas JDI waged its struggle by evolution such as through sermons openly as well as secretly, Jailani explained.

Adah Jailani, who stood as witness, testified that defendant had attended JDI secret meetings for several times and that defendant had been elected as a member of JDI Executive Board.

Witness also revealed that U.S. had once been entrusted to assassinate Jaja Sujadi, a JDI member who had been regarded as a traitor. But witness said he did not know whether the assassination mission had been accomplished.

Witness Jailani, who occupied the top leadership of JDI, explained that it had been the policy of the organization to mete out strict and stern measures against its own members who had committed an offence. So, in the case of Jaja Sudadi, an order was issued to eliminate him.

A second witness who took the stand today was a son of the late Kartosuwirjo.

The second witness was one time appointed as chief of the general staff of JDI but he told the court that he did not know very much about the role of defendant U.S. in the organization or the ultimate goal of JDI.

The trial of U.S. would be resumed next Tuesday during which more witnesses would be heard.

CSO: 4200/729

INDONESIA

FAMILY PLANNING GOALS RAISED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 23 Jun 83 p 8

[Excerpts] Dr Haryono Suyono, chief of the central BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordination Board], stated that several important efforts in the intensification of the KKB [family planning coordination] program have been implemented.

In his press statement of 22 June, Haryono explained that these efforts include adjustments to program targets, expansion and development of the program, and operational unification of the program.

With regard to adjustment of program targets, he said that the PELITA [five-year development plan] III target of 13.5 million new KB [family planning] participants has been raised to 14.7 million. The target for active KB participants by the end of PELITA III has been raised from 9.5 million to 12.7 million.

Touching on program expansion and development, he explained that since 1979 work has been expanded to all Indonesian provinces. At the same time, management has been delegated to lower echelons, with the result that every village in the country can be reached by program services.

In addition, the dimensions of the program have been broadened to include other activities related to the welfare of the people, such as the integration of KB and nutrition, efforts to raise the income of KB families, social welfare education, and raising the marriage age. Furthermore, a basic law on the welfare of the people is now being finalized.

In another part of his press statement, Haryono made note of Instruction No. 13 of the minister of home affairs regarding increased participation of all levels of regional government in the intensification of the KKB program.

In this connection, he expressed the hope that by the end of PELITA III there will be 65 percent participation by couples of

fertile age in Java, 37.5 percent participation outside of Java-Bali I, and 20 percent participation outside of Java-Bali II.

He explained in detail the results that have been achieved, from statistical as well as institutional aspects.

Based on reports received as of March 1983, there have been 12.1 million new KB participants during PELITA III and there are 11.2 million couples actively participating.

Although there is one year left in PELITA III, 13 provinces have already exceeded their targets. In Java-Bali, these include East Java at 70.1 percent, Bali at 66.6 percent, and Yogyakarta Special Area at 66.2 percent. Outside Java-Bali I, these include South Sulawesi 47.2 percent, West Nusa Tenggara 46.6 percent, North Sulawesi 44.2 percent, South Kalimantan 43.9 percent, North Sumatra 40.2 percent, West Kalimantan 39.1 percent, and Lampung 38.9 percent. Outside Java-Bali II, these include Bengkulu 34.9 percent, Jambi 22 percent, and East Kalimantan at 20.4 percent.

Improvements from an institutional point of view can be seen in the increasing direct involvement of local officials, in the expanding part played by citizens groups in overseeing implementation of KB programs, and in the new functioning of small family norms as social controls among the people.

Finally, he explained that the function of small family norms is to develop lifestyles or sanctions that spring from among the people themselves to promote rapid realization of the happy and prosperous small family.

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CSO: 4213/79

INDONESIA

NEW RULE GOVERNING LARGE-SCALE DISCHARGE OF WORKERS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 17 Jun 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 16 Jun 83-- Large-scale discharges of employees (more than 10 people), which previously required permission from the P4P (headquarters of the Committee for Resolution of Labor Disputes), must now have the approval of the minister of manpower.

Minister of Manpower Sudomo revealed this at a meeting with all P4P members at the Department of Manpower on 16 June.

Sudomo told the press that the requirement of approval from the minister of manpower is an effort to show that massive discharges cannot be done easily, since human welfare and the families of workers are involved.

In addition, if massive discharges are indeed necessary, the department and its apparatus must at least make preparations for placing the unemployed workers.

"Employers are required to report to the Department of Manpower so that the workers can be channeled to new areas and their welfare thereby ensured," the minister stated.

The minister stated that he will form a small team specifically to handle this matter so that the process of reaching a decision on a problem submitted to him can be accomplished as quickly as possible.

When asked about the legal basis for this new policy, Minister Sudomo referred to section 17 of Law No. 22 of 1957, which states in part, "The minister has the authority to nullify or postpone a decision of the P4P."

The minister further said that Law No. 22, regarding the formation of the P4P, is no longer appropriate for the democratic environment of Pancasila [five principles of the Indonesian state]. This matter should therefore be corrected, and he hopes that it will be submitted for legislative action next year.

INDONESIA

WIDESPREAD INSURANCE FRAUD BY PRIVATE SHIOPWNERS DISCOVERED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 16 Jun 83 p 3

[Excerpts] The directors of Indonesian insurance companies lament that after insurance is paid to private shipping businesses for ships reported lost the ships often appear again and sail as though no one is aware of what has happened.

Surachman Yusuf, head of the marine and aviation section of the domestic division of PT Asuransi Umum Indonesia [Indonesian General Insurance Co Ltd], commented on the role of private shipping in the formation of a national marine transport system. He pointed out the difficulty in checking the unregistered boats or ships of dishonest shipowners.

"If a registered ship sinks and receives insurance reimbursement from us, it is easy for us to keep track of it," said Surachman.

Surachman also pointed out that if private shipbuilders follow proper plans, as do other shipbuilders, there is not much risk of sinking, and losses to insurers will not be great.

He stated that insurance claims have been submitted during the last three years for 100 boats and sailing ships declared sunk . The claim for each vessel averages 30 million rupiahs.

As a result, he declared, PT Asuransi Umum Indonesia has lost at least 3 billion rupiahs.

Such payments have caused insurers to be very reluctant to cover private shipowners. Furthermore, owners of ships and boats sometimes submit incorrect ship measurements to insurance companies. In these cases, the documented capacities of the vessels are normally smaller than they actually are.

Drs Laode Manarfa, general director of DPP [expansion unknown] for Private Shipping, responded to the comments by the official of

PT Asuransi Umum Indonesia by saying that most of the vessels reported lost are made of wood. Therefore, when cargo has been removed from a sunken vessel, it rises to the surface again. With regard to unregistered vessels, Manarfa pointed out that registration is very difficult because private sailing vessels are usually built in remote and isolated places, far from any port authority.

6942
CSO: 4213/79

KAMPUCHEA

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18-24 JULY

[Editorial Report] BK250957 Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 18-24 July:

National level: According to Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1107 GMT on 20 July, peasants in Kampuchea put 114,000 hectares under rice during the first half of this year. They also grew 61,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, including 40,600 hectares of maize. Moreover, 57,000 hectares of land which were uncultivated under the Pol Pot regime were reclaimed. To help the peasants boost production, the Ministry of Agriculture provided them with 26,000 metric tons of fertilizer, 36,000 liters of insecticide, 9,140 kg of vegetable seeds, 17,000 hoes, 32,000 plowshares, and 5,160 sprayers. During the same period, the country caught 63,750 metric tons of fish and produced 43,460 cubic meters of timber.

Takeo Province: According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1215 GMT on 18 July, peasants in Takeo Province plowed 15,773 hectares of land, sowed more than 14,000 hectares of rice, and planted nearly 3,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. About 65,000 head of cattle were vaccinated against epizooty. According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0420 GMT on 19 July, up to the beginning of July, peasants in Tram Kak District plowed 1,145 hectares of land, sowed 550 hectares of rice, and planted nearly 600 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: According to Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 20 July, by concentrating their efforts on irrigation, peasants in the northern province of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey in the current monsoon have cleared canals and ditches of 34,000 cubic meters of mud and have strengthened about 15,700 meters of dykes. At the same time, they have plowed 16,000 hectares of cultivable area and have already planted rice on 21,000 other hectares, a sharp increase over the 8,000 hectares rice area in the last dry season. Encouraging successes have been obtained in livestock breeding. A total of 8,240 head of cattle has been added to last year's herd, bringing the current total to over 150,130.

Kratie Province: According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0350 GMT on 24 July, during the first 6 months of this year, peasants in Kratie Province plowed 6,600 hectares of land and sowed more than 400 hectares of rice. The provincial veterinary service vaccinated 24,000 head of cattle against epizooty. This province has 64,000 head of cattle and 13,430 pigs. Peasants in this province sold 5,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. They planted 19,000 hectares of rice last year.

Kandal Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 20 July, peasants in Kandal Province planned to grow 60,000 hectares of rice this year. So far, 8,800 hectares of rice were sowed and 13,000 hectares of various secondary food crops were planted. According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 18 July, up to the beginning of July, peasants in S'ang District, Kandal Province, tilled more than 2,600 hectares of land, sowed 17 hectares of rice, and transplanted and broadcast over 2,600 hectares of all types of rice. They also planted more than 2,100 hectares of corn. According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 24 July, by June peasants in Kaoh Thom District, Kandal Province, retilled over 2,700 hectares of land, broadcast 880 hectares of rice, and planted over 300 hectares of floating rice.

Prey Veng Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 21 July, since the beginning of the season peasants in Prey Veng Province retilled 26,230 hectares of land, including 3,330 hectares tilled by tractor, sowed over 1,950 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast over 18,320 hectares of rice, and transplanted over 90 hectares of rice. The state provided 1,500 metric tons of urea fertilizer and 433 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer to peasants in this province. People in this province planted 2,740 hectares of corn, 37 hectares of beans, 165 hectares of vegetables, 326 hectares of sesame, 160 hectares of peanuts, and 197 hectares of sugarcane. They raised 60,570 hogs, 237,330 chickens, and 108,150 ducks. According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 18 July, on 17 July a committee of the Agriculture Ministry sold 150 metric tons of fertilizer to peasants in Me Sang District, Prey Veng Province. According to a recorded statement by (Yim Lun), chairman of the Baphnum District People's Revolutionary Committee, Prey Veng Province, broadcast by Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 23 July, peasants in this district plowed 929.51 hectares of land, planted 669 hectares of broadcast rice, and grew 150 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Ratanakiri Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 19 July, during the first half of this year peasants in this province tilled 500 hectares of land, broadcast 50 hectares of rice, planted 5,150 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and more than 1,380 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Svay Rieng Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 19 July, up to 10 July peasants in Svay Rieng Province plowed more than 6,590 hectares of land, including over 3,580 hectares by tractor. They sowed more than 1,200 hectares of all types of rice, and broadcast 2,458 hectares of rice. According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 20 July, by 10 July peasants in Chantrea District, Svay Rieng Province, tilled 1,790 hectares of land, sowed 250 hectares of rice, broadcast 520 hectares of rice, planted 135 hectares of manioc, 45 hectares of vegetables, and 25 hectares of sugarcane, raised almost 10,900 hogs, 4,132 ducks and 58,500 chickens. The target for rice production is 14,800 hectares. According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 20 July, up to 7 July peasants in Svay Teap District, Svay Rieng Province, plowed 2,730 hectares of land including nearly 950 hectares by tractor, sowed nearly 760 hectares of rice, and broadcast nearly 670 hectares of rice. They made 4,909 metric tons

of natural fertilizer and raised nearly 9,500 pigs, 22,200 ducks, and 65,650 chickens. According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 22 July, people in Svay Rieng District, Svay Rieng Province, sold 5,599 metric tons of paddy to the state. According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 24 July, by 7 July peasants in Svay Cheat District, Svay Rieng Province, retilled 2,730 hectares of land, including 950 hectares by tractor, sowed 760 hectares of rice, and broadcast 670 hectares of rice.

Kampot Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 23 July, up to June peasants in Kampot District, Kampot Province, transplanted 318 hectares of rice, planted 292 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, and grew more than 850 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 1,000 hectares of pepper.

Kompong Thom Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 23 July, by 20 June people in Kompong Thom Province sold over 15,000 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 23 July reported that peasants in Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnang Province, plowed 870 hectares of land, broadcast 970 hectares of floating rice, and reclaimed over 350 hectares of new land. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 24 July reported that the veterinary service of Kompong Leng District vaccinated over 3,300 head of oxen and over 3,100 head of buffalo against epizootic diseases. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 24 July reported that up to now peasants in Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhang Province, broadcast more than 1,100 hectares of all types of rice, sowed 172 hectares of early, ordinary, and late rice, and planted 223 hectares of subsidiary crops. They also yielded 26 metric tons of lotus seeds.

CSO: 4219/70

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SAMRIN SENDS MESSAGE TO PARTY—Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRK party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The message said, among other things: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the entire Kampuchean people, and in my own name, we would like to express profound gratitude of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German people for the warm wishes on the occasion of the KPRP's 32d anniversary. They represent a source of great encouragement in advancing the struggle for the reconstruction and defense of our glorious Angkor fatherland. May the relations of fraternal friendship, close militant solidarity, and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and peoples for the growing benefit of socialism and peace be further developed and strengthened. [Text] [BK020837 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 83]

SAMRIN THANKS LAO PARTY--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has recently sent a message of thanks to the LPRP Central Committee. The message says, among other things: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the Kampuchean working class and in my own name, I express our deepest and warmest thanks for the best wishes sent us by the LPRP Central Committee on the occasion of the 32d founding anniversary of the KPRP. This is a great encouragement for us in our struggle against the enemies of all stripes and for the reconstruction of our country. During all stages of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people for national independence, sovereignty, and peace, we have always been supported and assisted wholeheartedly by the fraternal Lao people. We are convinced that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties and people will further strengthen and develop. [Text] [BK031135 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 MGT 3 August 83]

CUBA THANKED FOR MESSAGE--Recently the general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee sent a message of thanks to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. The message reads: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and all of the Kampuchean people and in my own name, I would like to express profound thanks to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban people for their warm greetings on the 32d founding anniversary of the KPRP. This is a great encouragement for strengthening the struggle to defend and reconstruct my beautiful land of Angkor against the enemies of all stripes

who have been seeking by all means to oppose the rebirth of my people who have just been freed from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan threat of genocide and are rebuilding the country, bringing about rapid comprehensive development. May the fraternal friendship, close solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples strengthen and develop steadily in contribution to building socialism and peace in the world. [Text] [BK040728 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 August 83]

SAMRIN THANKS CPV FOR GREETINGS--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has recently sent a message of thanks to the CPV Central Committee. The message reads, among other things: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the Kampuchean working class and in my own name, I express our most sincere and warmest thanks to you for your best wishes on the occasion of the 32d founding anniversary of my party. This is a great encouragement for us in the struggle for the cause of defending and building our beautiful Angkor fatherland. The KPRP has carried on the tradition of our valiant struggle, thus surmounting all obstacles and scoring brilliant victories in all stages of the struggle. These victories cannot be separate from the firm support and assistance of the Vietnamese party, people, and the heroic VPA who have sacrificed and are sacrificing their flesh and blood on our land in defending our Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and peace, contributing to building peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world, and opposing the maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, in collusion with the bellicose U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces who are creating tension in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world. May the special friendship, firm militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples be further strengthened and developed! [Text] [BK031125 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Aug 83]

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade (Peter Varkonyi) who has just been nominated minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message reads: I am convinced that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries and peoples will be further developed and strengthened. I would like to wish you good health, and new and greater successes in carrying out your noble tasks for the well-being of the Hungarian people. [Text] [BK210314 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 83]

GUERRILLAS LIBERATE POSITIONS--After causing heavy losses to the Vietnamese enemy, on 28 June our national army and guerrillas put pressure on two Vietnamese company positions at O Thom and east of O Thom in the eastern part of Stoeng, Koh Kong Leu battlefield. We continued our attack until 4 July, at which time the Vietnamese soldiers were forced to abandon the two positions. We killed 25 of them, wounded 30 others, destroyed a 60-mm mortar, 2 B-40's, 2 RPD's, 15 AK's, and some war materiel. We also seized 2 B-40's, 5 AK's, and some war materiel. We completely liberated and gained control of both positions. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas, and inhabitants of the Koh Kong Leu battlefield! [Text] [BK101006 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Jul 83]

SAMLOT BATTLEFIELD STATISTICS--Last June, our comrades-in-arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 76 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 99 others, made and planted 910,000 punji stakes, dug 3,300 punji pitfalls and set 450 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield! [Text] [BK090904 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jul 83]

VEHICLE AMBUSH--Here is a report from various battlefields. The Kompong Thom battlefield: On 26 June, we attacked an enemy car moving along route 6 from Phnom Penh to Kompong Thom in an area between Phum Bek Chan and Bot Ben. We set the car ablaze and killed six enemies, including a commander and a Foreign Ministry official. [Excerpts] [BK090821 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Jul 83]

WESTERN REGION BATTLEFIELD FIGURES CITED--In June our comrades-in-arms of the Western Region battlefield killed 52 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 46 others for a total of 98 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 850,000 punji stakes and dug 180 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Western Region battlefield! [Text] [BK200359 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jul 83]

SRV TROOP ATTACKS IN PAILIN--On 9 July, our national army and guerrillas attacked and liberated two Vietnamese positions at Phnum Reang and Phnum Peou in Pailin battlefield. We killed 35 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 40 others for a total of 75 casualties. We destroyed 45 assorted weapons, 15 cases of AK ammunition, 3 cases of 12.7-mm ammunition, a C-25 field radio, a radio receiver, and a quantity of other materiel. We seized a 12.7-mm machine-gun, an AK, 3,600 rounds of AK ammunition, 20 cases of 12.7-mm ammunition, 3 compasses, a pair of binoculars, and a quantity of other materiel. We completely liberated and took control of these two Vietnamese positions. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Pailin battlefield! [Text] [BK200202 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jul 83]

PAILIN-ROUTE 10 AREA DEFLECTIONS--On 26 June, 64 Khmer soldiers who had been brought by the Vietnamese enemy from Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Speu Provinces to be posted at the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield, deserted and returned to their homes. The reason was that these soldiers refused to die for nothing for the Vietnamese enemy. At present, due to the lack of a fighting force--because of the attacks of our national army and guerrillas which increasingly have depleted their fighting force--the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are intensifying their conscription in Kampuchea. They are doing this in a most fascist and cruel manner. However, the Vietnamese draft plans have been successively defeated because on the one hand our Kampuchean people and youth have fled to avoid being drafted and, on the other, once drafted, they have deserted and fled home in numbers which sometimes reach hundreds daily. This is because they all realize and witness the crimes and atrocities of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their policy to exterminate our Kampuchean race. Therefore, they are not going to fight and die for the Vietnamese and oppose their own nation and people. They must flee the Vietnamese aggressors and join our nation and people to struggle

against the Vietnamese and contribute to the defense and safeguard of the Kampuchean nation and race. [Text] [BK080423 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Jul 83]

JUNE BATTLE STATISTICS--Last June our comrades-in-arms of the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield (Battambang Province) killed 459 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 612 others, made and planted 2.6 million new punji stakes, and dug 800 new punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas, and inhabitants of the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield! [Text] [BK101020 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Jul 83]

TWO SRV POSITIONS ABANDONED--On 3 July our national army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese enemy platoon position on Hill 259 and a battalion position between Hill 182 and Hill 259 of the Koh Kong Leu battlefield. By 5 July the Vietnamese troops were forced to abandon these two positions. We killed 32 of them, wounded 38 others, destroyed a 12.7-mm machinegun, 3 B-40's, 2 RPD's, and 21 AK's. We also seized 2 B-40's, 11 AK's, and a large quantity of ammunition and other war materiel. We completely liberated and gained control of these two positions. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas, and inhabitants of the Koh Kong Leu battlefield! [Text] [BK101010 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Jul 83]

SRI LANKA COMMUNIST LEADER GREETED--Phnom Penh, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has sent his best wishes to K. P. Silva, general secretary of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Central Committee, on the latter party's 40th anniversary. Heng Samrin said that the Sri Lankan Communist Party has actively stepped up the common struggle of people for independence, democracy, peace and well-being. He thanked the Communist Party, progressive organizations and the people of Sri Lanka for their support for the Kampuchean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and other forces of reaction, and for their efforts to defend and build their country. The Kampuchean leader wished the Communist Party and the whole people of Sri Lanka still greater success in their revolutionary cause, and the fraternal friendship between the parties and peoples further development. [Text] [BK290424 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 27 Jul 83]

GREETINGS FROM ETHIOPIAN PARTY--Phnom Penh, 30 Jul (SPK)--The Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) sent its "best wishes" and "sincere congratulations" to the Central Committee of the KPRP on the occasion of the KPRP's 32d anniversary. The message said, among other things: We have followed with interest the heroic struggle that is being led by the revolutionary Kampuchean people against the local and regional reactionary forces and the hegemonist and imperialist maneuvers. We take this opportunity to once again express the militant solidarity of COPWE and the working people of revolutionary Ethiopia with the Kampuchean people led by the vanguard KPRP. [Text] [BK300547 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 30 Jul 83]

SI THANKS STROUGAL--Phnom Penh, 22 Jul (SPK)--Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, in a recent message thanked Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the CSSR, for his government's non-refundable aid to the cause of Kampuchea's reconstruction. The message said: Permit me to express to you my thanks and tell you how much I am touched by marks of friendship and solidarity that you have shown us by according us non-refundable aid to the cause of my country's reconstruction. I am especially impressed by the noble words with which you stressed the importance of economic cooperation to the common interests of our two countries. [Text] [BK220630 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT 22 Jul 83]

VIETNAMESE FORESTRY DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 27 Jun (SPK)--A contract on the exchange of equipment, materials, and goods in service of forest industry was recently signed in Phnom Penh during the visit of a Vietnamese forestry delegation to Phnom Penh. This delegation, which has just left Phnom Penh, was led by Van Trung Hieu, director general of the Wood Treatment Enterprise Union No 3 of the Ministry of Forestry. During its stay, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Kong Samol, Kampuchean minister of agriculture, and exchanged views with the Forestry Department of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture on the implementation of the cooperation agreement signed between the two ministries last April. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 27 Jun 83 BK]

ECONOMIC INSTITUTE SET UP--Phnom Penh, 25 Jun (SPK)--The government has decided to set up an economic institute for teaching economic sciences at secondary and higher levels. The institute is under the Ministry of Education and is also in charge of organizing retraining courses for cadres responsible for various branches of the national economy. Towards that end, the education minister has received instructions to ask for assistance from Vietnam for teachers and teaching materials. [Text] [BK291149 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0355 GMT 25 Jun 83]

CSO: 4219/70

COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR CUBAN CELEBRATION

BK250800 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 Jul 83

[**"Resolution"** issued on 22 July by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau]

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Moncada Barrack attack of historic significance of the Republic of Cuba, the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau has agreed to:

Article 1: Appoint a committee for the Republic of Cuba celebration of the anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, comprising the following comrades:

1. Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president, chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction, as chairman.
2. Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, as vice chairman.
3. Female Comrade Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, as member.
4. Comrade Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of culture, as member.
5. Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa, acting chairman of the state committee for news agency, newspaper, radio, and television, as member.
6. Comrade Dr Pon Mekdalaloi, deputy minister of public health and vice chairman of the Laos-Cuba Friendship Association, as member.
7. Comrade Somboun Vongnobountham, vice chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions, as member.

8. Comrade Mrs Khamphon Phimmaseng, vice chairman of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association, as member.

9. Comrade Bouathong Phoumsavan, deputy minister of agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural cooperatives, as member.

Article 2: Assign the appointed comrades to join with various organizations concerned in making arrangements for an effective implementation of this resolution.

[Signed] Nouhak Phoumsavan, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau.

Vientiane, 22 July 1983

CSO: 4206/102

BRIEFS

EGYPT'S NATIONAL DAY MARKED--Vientiane, 25 July (KPL)--A. al-Masiri, the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Laos, on 23 July, held here a reception to mark the 31st national day of Egypt. Among guests present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Khamphai Boupha, 1st deputy-minister for foreign affairs; deputy-ministers and other officials concerned. Diplomats and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also on hand. The reception proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [BK280507 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 25 Jul 83]

VIENTIANE PHOTO EXHIBIT--Hanoi, VNA, 27 July--(OANA-KPL)--A photo exhibition on the Cuban revolution recently opened in Vientiane to mark the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks. Present at the opening ceremony were Phoun Sipaseut, political bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers in charge of foreign affairs; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee, and vice president of the ad hoc committee; Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of culture [portfolio as received]; and other senior officials. Cuban charge d'affaires A. I. in Laos F. T. Gonzalez and a number of diplomatic envoys were also present. [Text] [OW271223 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 27 Jul 83]

MEETING MARKS CUBAN NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi, VNA, 27 July--A 1000-strong mass meeting was held in Vientiane Tuesday to mark the 30th anniversary of Cuba's national rebellion (26 July). Present at the meeting were Phoun Sipaseut, political bureau member of the Lao people's revolutionary party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister for foreign affairs; General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC, minister of interior and general chief-of-staff of the Lao people's liberation army; and other high officials. Also present were Cuban charge d'affaires A. I. F. T. Gonzalez, Vietnamese ambassador Nguyen Xuan and other members of the diplomatic corps in Vientiane. In his commemorative speech, Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, recalled the assault on the Moncada barracks of the Batista regime on 26 July 1953 and highlighted the great achievements in national construction and defence of the Cuban people during the past 30 years under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by President Fidel Castro. He condemned the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces for their acts of sabotage against the Cuban and

Nicaraguan revolutions and their threat to the independence of nations in Central America and the Caribbean. [Text] [OW271229 Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 27 Jul 83]

ANDROPOV THANKS LEADERS--Vientiane, 27 July (KPL)--Y. Andropov, secretary general CPSU CC and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, recently sent a message of thanks to Lao leaders for their congratulatory greetings upon Andropov's election to the presidency of the Supreme Soviet. In his telegram, Andropov expressed the conviction that the fraternal relation of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and Laos on the basis of Marxism-Leninism socialist internationalism be ever more prospered. [Text] [BK271149 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 27 Jul 83]

NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA GREETED--Vientiane, 19 July (OANA-KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, today sent a message to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution, member of the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government for National Reconstruction, greeting the fourth anniversary of the revolution. The message said while the Nicaraguan people are solemnly celebrating the fourth anniversary of the victory of the revolution, on behalf of the Lao people and the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, I have a great honour to convey to you and through you to the Sandinista Front, the junta of the government and to the heroic Nicaraguan people, my warmest congratulations and best wishes of happiness and prosperity and great successes in the consolidation of the independence and national reconstruction. Having enjoyed wide support from the progressive forces and peace and justice-loving peoples throughout the world, the message stressed, the fraternal Nicaraguan people will score new and still greater successes. President Souphanouvong finally wished for the development and strengthening of the combatant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two countries and peoples. The Lao foreign minister, Phoun Sipaseut, also sent greetings to his Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel d'Escoto, on the same occasion. [Text] [BK191342 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 19 Jul 83]

VARKONYI THANKS SIPASEUT--Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister, recently received a message of thanks from Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message writes: I would like to express profound and sincere thanks for the precious congratulations and best wishes extended by you on the occasion of my nomination as foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. I can assure you that in my new duty I will continue to carry out various tasks in depth in order to strengthen and promote the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples. I wish you good health and new success in your lofty tasks. [Text] [BK011438 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Jul 83]

REPLY FROM MPR COUNTERPARTS--On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the MPR Council of Ministers, the entire Mongolian people, and in our own names, we would like to express our profound thanks to your excellencies for conveying warm congratulations and best wishes to us on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Mongolian revolution. We ask you to convey our thanks to the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR government, and the friendly Lao people. With great satisfaction we can see that the friendship and intimate cooperation between the peoples of the two countries have been developed and strengthened with every passing year on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the interest of the socialist community, peace, and social progress. We are fully convinced that these relations will be further developed. We wish the fraternal Lao people new greater victories in implementing all the resolutions adopted at the Third LPRP Congress, in defending their freedom, independence, and the revolutionary fruits, and in fighting against all cunning maneuvers of the imperialists and other reactionary forces. ["Recent" message from Yunjagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR] [Text] [BK301722 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jul 83]

THANKS FROM SUHARTO RECEIVED--On 27 July, LPDR President Souphanouvong received a message of thanks from President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia. The message reads as follows: I would like to express sincere thanks for your congratulatory message sent on the occasion of my reelection as president of Indonesia. I agree with you in your wish that the existing friendly relations between our two countries be further strengthened. I wish you good health and the Lao friends prosperity. I wish you good health and the Lao friends prosperity. [Text] [BK300343 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jul 83]

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--On the occasion of your appointment as foreign affairs minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, I would like to extend my warm congratulations and best wishes to you, comrade. You are well-known as a heroic person among the political circles of the Hungarian People's Republic for your contributions to the revolutionary struggle to liberate your country and to the building of developed socialism, thus further enhancing the role and status of the Hungarian People's Republic in the international arena. I would like to take this opportunity to wish that the friendship relations and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and Hungary on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism be further developed and strengthened. I wish you, comrade, good health and glorious successes in carrying out your highly responsible tasks. ["Recent" congratulatory message from Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the LPDR, to (?Peter Varkonyi), Foreign Affairs Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic] [Text] [BK241350 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Jul 83]

COLUMNIST ASSAILS 'POLITICAL BOOTLICKERS'

HK040752 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 4 Jul 83 p 4

["Believe Me Or Not" column by Attorney Migs Enriquez Jr: "From Sarat to Tacloban"]

[Text] The grandiose and pompous religious ceremony in Sarat that caught the attention of the nation and the entire world was not enough to satiate the cravings for spectacular exhibitions of the men in power and wealth. In less than a month, the celebration of the annual fiesta of Sto. Nino in Tacloban City was again used as a convenient excuse to flaunt their unlimited wealth in the midst of severe economic woes besetting the country. It would seem that the 10.5 million U.S. dollars that were spent in the Sarat wedding were only small drops in the huge bucket. More ostentatious displays of wealth are to be expected as part of the natural course of things.

As usual the political bootlickers and rubber stamps of the men in power flocked to and swarmed around the first couple to receive the blessings and patronage of the modern Babylonian gods. Parroting sycophants reiterated the monotonous litany of the administration's innumerable achievements and their beneficial effects on the great masses of the people. After shamelessly paying homage to the strong and powerful, local government officials throughout the land vied with each other in begging for doleouts which they intended to dangle to their respective constituents as proof of the respect and kind consideration which the president had bestowed on their humble selves.

Of course, politics was the main topic of conversation. Aspirants of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] slate in the forthcoming Batasan elections tried to bolster their political stature by collecting pledges of support from party bigwigs while those seeking promotions hounded the appointing officials with their artificial smiles and canine demeanors.

However, the most important matter under discussion was how to again successfully cheat in the elections. As veterans in political battles, they took turns in advocating tactics to subvert the will of the electorate by the use of vote-buying, flying voters, fake registrations, tampering of election returns, political coercion to be done by the BIR [Bureau of Inland Revenue] and terrorism to ensure the victory of the candidates of the party in power.

The power of the masses media was not under-estimated, especially after recalling the results of the 1978 elections in region 7 when the powerful slate of the KBL was annihilated to the last man. Hence, it was decided that radio and television should be completely controlled by the KBL and that the owners of electronic communication facilities should be warned that the airlanes should be placed under the exclusive control of their party.

Finally, they decided that no matter what happens, the opposition could only hold the years of government over their dead bodies.

CSO: 4200/754

PHILIPPINES

IMELDA SEEN AS SUCCESSOR TO MARCOS AS PRESIDENT

HK040803 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 4 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Minadanao Assemblyman Reuben R. Canoy has expressed the prediction that First Lady Mrs Imelda R Marcos will succeed her husband in the post-Marcos era.

Canoy made open this prognostication on the basis of the preparation laid out for the first lady in the different positions in government she has occupied which "serves notice to the whole world that she stands next in line to the throne."

According to Canoy, "her numerous positions in the government attest to Marcos' confidence in her executive and political instincts."

Canoy's views which were published in THE MANILA PAPER, the tabloid he publishes in which he writes a column, also pointed out the fact that toward this end, billions of pesos has been spent by the government. Canoy refers, among others, to the creation of the Ministry of Human settlements which he calls as a "super-ministry empowered to undertake everything under the sun" as a redundancy.

Full text of Canoy's column follows:

Madame President

If curious people tend to view the presidential succession as though it were a monarchial affair, it's simply that the chair occupied by Ferdinand E. Marcos for close to 20 years has somehow become a throne.

A president who can tell the army, the supreme court, the Comelec [Commission on Elections], down to the last jeepney driver what to do, and who cannot shed the habit of issuing decrees on ordinary matters within the competence of parliament even when it is in session, is in every sense of the word monarch.

Because of the vast powers now inherent in the presidency--powers that could lead to limitless wealth and political perpetuation--Malacanang has turned into a real palace torn by court intrigues, betrayals and secret cabals.

If Marcos were to have a fatal heart seizure or be waylaid by a determined assassin. Who in his inner circle would be in a position to seize the reins of government he has held so tightly for years?

The popular assumption is that Imelda will automatically take her husband's place, having assiduously prepared herself for the role of president from the day she moved into Malacanang.

Marcos himself has helped her in this ambition by openly sharing with her much of his executive powers and prerogatives. This unique but somewhat irregular arrangement has earned for his regime the sobriquet of "conjugal dictatorship" and for Imelda the title of "the other president."

Indeed, her numerous positions in the government attest to Marcos' confidence in her executive talent and political instincts. They also serve as notice to the whole world that she stands next in line, as it were, to the throne.

Officially, she hopes to assert her leadership through the Ministry of Human Settlements, a super-ministry empowered to undertake everything under the sun, and is rightly called "a government within the government."

The fact that this redundancy is costing the taxpayers billions of pesos seems not to bother Marcos at all.

CSO: 4200/754

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON MARCOS' 'LOW REGARD' FOR WORKERS

HK030152 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 8 Jul 83 p 3

["Believe Me or Not" column by Attorney Migs Enriquez Jr: "Is Mr Marcos a Friend or an Enemy of Labor?"]

[Text] Recently, in one of the regular meetings of the board of directors of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) in Manila, a new and disturbing situation slowly began to surface which jerked the well-entrenched leaders of the country's largest federation of labor unions from their lethargy and complacency. For in that meeting an undeniable fact emerged that the TUCP is no longer the monolithic body composed of Marcos yes-men who would sing in chorus and praises exalting the president as a friend of labor. As a matter of fact, the TUCP is now like a divided house composed of bootlickers and spineless labor leaders and those who could no longer tolerate or cooperate with the president in strangling the rights of the workingmen.

While it is true that a majority of the country's labor leaders are still under the dirty thumb of the administration and are consistently the psychopathic adherents of Mr Marcos' unjust policies toward labor which threaten the existence of trade unions, yet it is encouraging to note that at last some courageous souls in the TUCP had finally gathered enough guts to question the wisdom of the president's unfair decisions.

The developments that occurred these last few days should drive home the incontrovertible fact that the president, contrary to his much-publicized avowals of fealty to the laboring masses. Is condemning the workingmen to a life of penury. We have witnessed how the president with extreme calm and indifference cut the 11-peso wage increase proposed by the TUCP into a humiliating P2.50 increase in the minimum wage and the cost of-living allowance. The hike in the take-home-pay of laborers is shockingly disproportionate to the spiraling costs of living triggered by the administration's economic policies. But what is worst is the president's apathetic attitude towards the lowly government employees. Mr Marcos has been quoted as declaring that not a single centavo would be appropriated to increase the starvation pay of those who are in the government service.

It is clear that Mr Marcos has a very low regard and respect for the working masses. In case of conflict between the employers and the employees, it is

expected that the president would not hesitate to sacrifice the welfare of the workers to satisfy the greed of the capitalists. And while there are billions of funds in the government coffers reserved for grafters and cronies, there is nothing that the government could spare to help alleviate the hunger and misery of government employees.

Hence, a lot of conscience stricken citizens are now asking: Is Mr Ferdinand E. Marcos a friend or an enemy of labor?

CSO: 4200/754

PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE POPULAR OUTCRY AGAINST PCO SYSTEM

HK030202 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 6 Jul 83 pp 1, 2, 13

[Text] The Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) which President Ferdinand E. Marcos continues to use and exercise is under fire from right-thinking Filipinos and the demand for him to give it up is increasing.

This was gathered by VISAYAN HERALD from local concerned citizens and from published reports which approach the issue from an independent standpoint.

Former Congressman Antonio Cuenco, leader of the PDP [Philippine Democratic Party]-LABAN [expansion unknown] group of the political opposition, has attacked the exercise by the chief executive of the Philippines as oppressive and abnormal. Cuenco said it is a dictatorial exercise of power by the president. Under normal democracy, it is not the president who should exercise the power to arrest any Filipino he or his agents suspect to be subversive.

Another group, George Baladjay, former councilor of Cebu City who is now leader of the UIDO [United Nationalist and Democratic Organization] and the Legaspi wing of the political opposition in Central Visayas, has condemned the president's power to use arrest and seize anybody in the territorial jurisdiction of the Philippines. Baladjay has criticized this dictatorial power.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Commander's Awardee Cebu's acknowledged fearless radio commentator, has also opened up salvos against the PCO to be under the prerogative of President Marcos. Or any president for that matter. Enriquez believes that this is highly irregular, dictatorial and authoritarian. No president in the world enjoys the PCO powers. Not even the leader of the greatest democracy in the world uses the power to arrest anyone through a presidential commitment order. Not Reagan, or not even Russia's dictator Andropov uses PCO.

When contacted last night Enriquez issued this statement: "It proves that martial law, for all intents and purpose is still here. There is no democratic form of government in the world invested with that kind of power through the head of state. PCO is a peculiar weapon invented by Mr Marcos to perpetuate himself in power by injecting fear in the hearts of the opposition and the people, Enriquez said.

Former Cebu City Mayor Eulogio Borres also expressed the same unfavorable reaction on the power invented by President Marcos. Borres in a phone interview said: "That PCO should be lifted, that is long overdue. When martial law was announced as lifted, it followed that President Marcos should have no more power to arbitrarily arrest any Filipino. Every Filipino in any station in life or belonging to any political persuasion, should rise against the use of PCO. Even supreme court justices can be subject to PCO with that unlimited power if they change decisions.

Mayor Borres went on to say that the supreme court justices are "a bunch of cowards."

Mayor Borres at the same bewailed the lack of moral courage, apathy and indifference of the people which is the cause why the president can afford to treat the Filipinos with contempt.

In a report from Manila, "hundreds of prominent Filipinos representing a wide spectrum of Philippine society have launched a vigorous campaign for the abolition of the controversial PCO." The report further states that the latest developments point to a growing sentiment against the use of PCO by the chief executive.

Retired justices of supreme court lawyers, writers, journalists, businessmen, religious leaders of various denominations, educators, students, farmers, the urban poor and including movie directors, are against the use of PCO by the president.

A national movement under the group "Abolish the PCO, Restore the Writ Movement," has attracted thousands of signatures on a resolution it has passed. Columnist Danny Gonzales of the VISAYAN HERALD received a copy of the resolution and has affixed his signature on the document. VISAYAN HERALD editor-publisher Al Alinsug said he has not yet received a copy but would gladly sign such document with his tears, he said. It is a pride to sign such historic document, Alinsug said.

CSO: 4200/754

PHILIPPINES

'ECONOMIC FACTORS' WILL TOPPLE ADMINISTRATION

HK030144 Cebu City VISAYA HERALD in English 8 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] It is through economic factors and not the political opposition that will eventually succeed in toppling the present authoritarian administration.

This was the gist of the speech made yesterday by Napoleon Rama, former general secretary of LABAN, [expansion unknown] before members of the Rotary Club of Cebu at Club Filipino, this city.

Rama said that it is not true that the political opponents of Marcos will defeat him, but it is the economic hardship that will help shape the fate of the nation.

Rama stressed that after 11 years of operation since martial law was declared, the present administration has proven itself incompetent in dealing with the economic affairs of the country.

Rama admitted that the opposition party is still weak compared to the party in power.

"Marcos still has the power money and the machinery to do what he desires to do," Rama said.

However, the people or public have realized that his regime does not offer the best solution to their economic problems. Because of this, the people will eventually rally behind the opposition.

Rama likewise reiterated in his speech. That Ninoy Aquino will definitely be coming home. He said Ninoy's decision is a brave one.

However, Rama expressed apprehensions that upon Ninoy's arrival to the Philippines he will see himself locked up at Fort Bonifacio.

Rama disclosed that Ninoy has become irrelevant in the United States.

"The former senator has become disillusioned with the Filipino residents in the states because according to him, the Filipinos there are concerned with making a livelihood rather than helping their own countrymen," Rama said. Rama is the former vice president of the constitutional convention which drafted the 1973 constitutional convention and a political writer of the defunct Philippine Free Press.

PHILIPPINES

ARMY COLONEL DENOUNCES MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

HK030147 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 9 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Col Jesus Hermosa, Recom XI deputy regional commander for operations, recently said that the presence of trans-national corporations in the country is among the threats to national security Col Hermosa, a Cebuano, who is assigned as a tactical officer in the Surigao del Sur province's military operations against the outlawed New People's Army (NPA), gave this remark in his lecture during a seminar on "Security and Development" held at the Provincial Social Hall in the capital town of Tandag.

Present during the seminar were Barafway, municipal and provincial officials including members of the Provincial Development Council and the Peace and Order Council.

In his talk, Col Hermosa also mentioned the other threats to national security, among which are the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New Peoples' Army (NPA), including other armed groups like the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Bangsa Moro Liberation Army (BMLA); mass poverty; ignorance and diseases; balance of payments; and high population growth rate.

These are the factors that pose as a challenge to the national equilibrium, according to Col Hermosa.

Referring to the presence of multinational corporations in the country, Hermosa said that though they contribute to the progress of the nation, they also create some problems along the way like labor and agrarian conflict and environmental pollutions.

Just like what Justice Minister Ricardo Puno said, "if not properly regulated, the local operations of foreign firms may also ruin the country's financial as well as natural resources in the long run."

Regarding mass poverty, Col Hermosa disclosed that the wealth of the nation is concentrated only in one-eighth percent of the country's total population.

CSO: 4200/754

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

COCONUT FARMS DAMAGED--Lawyer Vicente T. Uy, president of the Coco-Industry Rationalization Movement of the Philippines, said coconut plantations throughout the country were heavily damaged by Typhoon Bebeng, and by the long drought which hit the country recently. The coconut plantation in Southern Leyte, Southern Luzon and the Bicol region are the areas most adversely affected. Coconut production in these areas have been reduced to only 10 to 20 percent of their usual production, Uy observed. He said that coconut industry being a major industry affecting about two-thirds of our population, the national and industry leadership have been called upon to give top priority to the rehabilitation of the coconut plantations. Many coconut planters and farmers in these badly affected areas are clamouring for the restoration of the Hybrid Replanting Program which was suspended with the lifting of the coconut levy. The program is most timely now that the favorable rainy weather has come, Uy informed. He said any undue delay in the replanting program would not only aggravate the depressed economic condition of a great mass of our people, but would result in the shift of oil substitutes of other countries to the prejudice of our coconut products in the world market.

[Text] [HK010109 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Jul 83 p 12]

CSO: 4200/754

EDITORIAL ASSERTS ASEAN DIVIDED ON INDOCHINA TRADE

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 17 Jun 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Trade and Politics"]

[Text] Thailand's trade policy toward the Indochinese nations is an issue that has received widespread criticism. This is because while the Thai Foreign Minister was reiterating Thailand's standing trade policy toward Indochina, with a clear emphasis on "politics leads the trade" and therefore on allowing no trade with Vietnam, Singapore--another member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--turned in the opposite direction by openly and heavily trading with Indochina. And the importance of this trade is that all of these strategic goods being traded to Indochina by Singapore are merchandise which Singapore bought from Thailand. Therefore the problem is this: should Thailand ask Singapore to terminate trade with Indochina, or should Thailand join the trade.

Considering this government's economic policy direction, one can see that the government attaches much significance to foreign trade expansion. This policy of expanding trade with foreign nations does not stipulate or limit what doctrine or political creed these foreign nations should believe in. This direction was clearly emphasized in the Thai government's foreign policy, which states that the government "will promote good friendly relations and will expand economic and trade relations with every nation." This is the foreign policy direction that the government has promised to the people, to follow this course.

But Indochina this government considers to be a special case. The government claims that it is necessary to depart from its stated standing trade policy because trading strategic goods--whether rice, oil, or medicine--with Vietnam or with other nations in that Indochinese group is like laying a spear next to one's wounded enemy, who may be lying wounded on a stretcher now but who will eventually rise and turn against Thailand, stabbing us with our own spear.

From the standpoint of the stability of the nation, including its political stand that aims at assuring fairness for Indochina, the existing standing policy line seems suitable for the situation. When we turn to look at our neighboring nations' foreign policy direction, particularly those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which is considered to be the key in solving the Indochina problems, these countries, on the contrary, put pressure on Thailand to act as a front line state and to launch a political offensive, while other allies are just watching and idling by on the sidelines. And some nations have

taken the opportunity to grasp benefits by trading with Indochina without competitors. Thailand therefore is in a very disadvantageous position at the moment.

Besides receiving aid from the Soviet Union, Indochina has Singapore as its important trading partner, even though Singapore is merely a middleman and not a producer. But Singapore has commercial trade skill, an ability that has turned it into a prosperous nation. Almost all goods which Singapore exports to Indochina are imported from Thailand, and Singapore furthermore uses Thailand as a route for transporting these goods to Indochina.

The fact of the matter at the present is this, that we cannot pressure Singapore to terminate trade with Indochina. All of this is because of a claim by Singapore which says "trading with Vietnam is a private matter." When the ASEAN member nations have no capability to reach a consensus about using economic issues as political tools to solve the Indochina problem, then Thailand ought to seek a new avenue in building economic stability, and also at the same time can gain political stability.

The new trade policy direction that the government should consider is this: opening trade with Vietnam. Although the government does not sell goods to Vietnam, Thai goods will end up in the Vietnamese hands anyway through the profitable trading of other nations. Trade between adversary nations is happening, is taking place, is there to see, even between America and the Soviet Union, for a good example. Therefore it would not be a surprising thing for Thailand to open trade with Vietnam. It is time to separate trade from politics. The government should not continue to allow politics to weigh down the nation's economic progress.

9748

VSO: 4207/129

THAILAND

GENERAL URGES CONTROLS ON FISHING BOATS TO CURB PIRACY, SMUGGLING

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] Army Chief of Staff General Rian Ditbanchong told a news conference that he would propose to the National Security Council a control on fishing boats, a measure he believes the cabinet will be likely to approve. He said more and more Thai fishing boats are being arrested.

General Rian explained that the number of fishing boats has been increasing and so the fishermen have been scrambling for fish, so much so that the fishing has turned fiercely competitive, with the result that Thai fishing boats have been violating other nations' territorial waters, particularly those of Vietnam. Many have been arrested. The incidents have spoiled Thailand's reputation with disgrace. Besides, these fishing boats sometimes do not fish but carry illegal things, and sometimes these fishermen resort to piracy.

Presently the number of fishing boats is very large, totaling about 50,000. The way to solve the present problem is to prevent the further increase of fishing boats. And if any fishing boat violates the law, that boat should be stripped of its registration. Investigations from each past arrest incident have proved that the Thai fishing boats did trespass into other nations' territorial waters. General Rian urged the Harbor Department and the Department of Fisheries to be more strict with the fishermen and with the licensing of fishing boat builders. General Rian also revealed that authorities from the Harbor Department, the Department of Fisheries, and the National Security Council would hold a meeting on Monday to consider these aforementioned problems. He also expressed his opinion that the government should promote the increase of domestic fisheries along Thailand's own coastline. We should propagate, raise, and farm fish by ourselves, he said.

Answering newsmen's questions concerning trade with Vietnam, General Rian said this subject ought to be considered cautiously. Can we trade with Vietnam since Vietnam's economy is already in shambles, he asked.

9748
CSO: 4207/129

THAILAND

NSC TO STUDY KRA CANAL

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 13 Jun 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Secretary General of Thailand's National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, said the NSC is studying the proposed dredging of the proposed Kra Canal.

He told a news conference that the NSC must study and consider every aspect of the project that may affect economics, politics, social stability, and the defense of the nation. The Kra Canal project must not harm either the national economic and social development plan or the eastern shore development plan.

The NSC Secretary General further said that if the Kra Canal dredging project is merely for the purpose of shortening the distance for the passage of oil tankers, then there are many other methods of economic development that would be easier, such as building a road in that location. He said the authorities have been studying the feasibility of the road construction because the distance between the eastern and western shores is only 200 kilometers. And besides, he said, the old route is still there. It must be thoroughly considered how great or how small is the necessity of the Kra Canal dredging project. This consideration could be by comparing the canal with many other alternatives. But some people are so stubborn, wanting only to have the oil tankers pass through.

The study of the digging project for the Kra Canal must consider how Thailand will benefit most and at the same time must consider the possible effects on the nation's political, economic, and social situations, as well as on national defense.

9748

CSO: 4207/129

WU'S SPEECH PERCEIVED 'CLEAR MESSAGE TO HANOI'

BK010106 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: Facts Speak Louder Than Sophistry]

[Text] It must be obvious to any observer that Bangkok is a better forum than Beijing if China wants to make a clear policy statement on Vietnam and Kampuchea. If Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's speech had been made in Beijing, observers, commentators, sundry pundits and self-appointed sinologists will start arguing if that was for domestic consumption and if not who is supposed to learn what from that speech. By choosing Bangkok as the platform from which his points were made clearly, Wu was saying that the speech was primarily for international consumption with a clear message to Hanoi included in it.

In two turgid paragraphs, Wu cut Vietnam down to size clarifying its expansionist policies and the callousness hiding behind a facade of sophistry. He brought up the time-honoured Chinese dictum of the post-Mao period saying that deeds and not words are needed. He said in the most incontrovertible manner that there was no Chinese threat to Hanoi but at the same time clearly indicated that "history" will not allow it.

Although much of Wu's speech which referred to Vietnam was surprisingly devoid of diplomatic double-talk and communist jargon, he possibly used the word "history" to mean time. It has been a fundamental Chinese theory that time was not on the Vietnamese side while China could wait, if necessary, a decade to let Vietnam bleed herself white—but that phrase was conspicuous by its absence. While he excoriated Vietnam for showing no flexibility whatever, he did make two important points.

One is that after mentioning that Vietnam will not retreat from her policy of setting up the "Indochinese Federation," he tagged on a clause about Vietnamese inception of "expansion in southeast Asia and practising regional hegemonism." In the context it was a distinct warning that Vietnam had designs further than Kampuchea and, we believe, Thailand was ~~wiser~~ to understand that she should not lower her guard.

The second was couched in diplomatic language and referred to "many people" trying to break the deadlock in the Kampuchean question. Recently there has been only one such do-gooder in the personality of Australian Foreign Minister

Bil Hayden who thought a trip to Hanoi would help but tried his best to hide his disappointment when he returned. Hayden will be visiting China in a few days and we are sure he would have studied Wu's speech clearly before he begins talks in Beijing.

It will be futile to try and read any hidden meanings in Wu's speech since many of the points he made were forceful reiterations of Chinese policy as regards the Kampuchean issue. What stands out prominently is that Wu dissected carefully and very simply the 4 years of Kampuchean occupation by Vietnam and separated realities from propaganda. "Facts," he said, "speak louder than sophistry."

What did come out loud and clear was that China is strongly adhering to her principle that she can only be convinced by deeds and not by words. There will be several dignitaries visiting Beijing during this and next month and all of them would do well to believe this basic principle.

CSO: 4200/763

THAILAND

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER EXPECTED TO VISIT

BK170141 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister of Poland Stefan Olszowski is expected to pay a visit to Thailand toward the end of this year, Thai Embassy to Poland Chuai Kantawat said yesterday.

He said Olszowski will be the first Polish foreign minister to visit Thailand. His trip will be made to strengthen relations between the two countries, he said.

Asked whether Thailand will discuss the situation in the region with the Polish foreign minister, the Thai envoy said since Poland is a member of the Soviet bloc it would be difficult for the country to make any positive contribution on regional problems.

However, Thailand still believes it should maintain good relations with Poland so that some kind of diplomatic channel will still be open.

"Relations between Poland and Thailand has always been good and making progress," he said.

The ambassador said Poland always tried to avoid discussion on the issue of Vietnam whenever it can.

Chuai said he called on the Polish foreign minister before returning to Thailand on an official assignment recently and was told that the economic and political situation in that communist country was improving.

CSO: 4200/763

THAILAND

ARMY GENERAL SUPPORTS DUAL POSTS FOR ATHIT

BK010143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] First Army Division Commander Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit yesterday expressed his support for Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek holding the additional post of supreme commander.

Talking to reporters at the charity "Sathon Mini Marathon" at Taksin Bridge yesterday, Maj-Gen Phichit said he believed that Gen Athit is capable of holding two posts at the same time.

His comment was in response to the statements made earlier by Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Sombun Chauaphibun and former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamnan, who opposed the holding of the two military top posts by one person.

Maj-Gen Phichit said that the anticipated appointment of Gen Athit to the supreme commandership would be in line with the established regulation.

He said that it was not right to say that one person could not do two jobs simultaneously when several top businessmen have proven that they could work successfully holding several positions at the same time.

Maj-Gen Phichit said that Gen Athit have [as published] been accepted by both the military and the public for his capability.

It was unlikely that Gen Athit would encounter problems at the Supreme Command since the job there was no different from his current work at the army, he said.

"All military officers were taught at the military academy to handle all kinds of work, not only those of the military."

"If Gen Athit is appointed supreme commander, he will make a very good coordinator for the armed forces," he said.

He said that military men have helped solve many national problems.

"Do not overlook the capability of the military," he said. "The military has been supporting the government to achieve national security and development."

CSO: 4200/762

PREM FAVORS ATHIT IN 'DUAL POSTS' CONTROVERSY

BK020154 Bangkok BNACKOK POST in English 2 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Two more generals viced support for Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek in the "dual posts" controversy yesterday as Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon announced openly for the first time that he would let the established regulation prevail in the issue.

"There should not be any question on the matter. There is an established regulation on that," Gen Prem told reporters at Government House.

Earlier, First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phat Urailoet and his Chief-of-Staff Maj-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun voiced open support for Gen Athit to hold the additional post of supreme commander.

"After 1 year as army chief, Gen Athit will be the most suitable person to hold the two posts (of Army C-in-C and Supreme Commander), Lt-Gen Phat said at a press conference.

At the same conference Maj-Gen Wanchai added: "I've never seen any army chief who has devoted himself to his work like Gen Athit."

Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, meanwhile, expressed disapproval of speculation on the upcoming annual military shakeup and shared Gen Prem's view that any future appointment of a supreme commander must go by the current regulation.

He said the Defence Ministry has a regulation governing the appointment of a supreme commander. "People should not criticise or speculate too much on it," Gen Saiyut said. "Lower-ranking military officers, in particular, should not make any comment on the matter," he said without pinpointing any person.

He said he had not made any recommendation on who should become the next supreme commander.

"I cannot talk about this because it is an internal affair. I will speak only when it's time for the public to be informed about it," he said.

He said the military wished to see order and stability in the country.

Lt-Gen Phat said he believed the military chain of command would be better with Gen Athit holding both posts.

"This won't be the first time Thailand will have one military officer in charge of two top military posts at the same time. Field Marshals Sarit Thanarat and Thanom Kittikhachon also held the two posts," he said.

CSO: 4200/762

OFFICIAL URGES NEW POLICIES FOR 1950'S REFUGEES

BK210128 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] An administration official in Nakhon Phanom has urged the government to liberalise its policies on Laotian and Dien Bien Phu era Vietnamese refugees and allow some of them to stay in Thailand permanently.

Nakhon Phanom Assistant Governor Prasit Phunsawat proposed that the Ban Na Pho Illegal Immigrant Detention Camp, housing 17,857 lowland Laotians, be turned into a farming commune.

He also proposed that Thai citizenship be given to the Dien Bien Phu Vietnamese refugees--who have been in Thailand since 1954--if they have been married to Thais for more than 5 years.

Under Announcement No 337 issued by the now defunct National Executive Council, children of the refugees, who are regarded as illegal immigrants, are not entitled to Thai citizenship even though they were born in Thailand.

The recommendations were made to Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, when he led a team of five MPs on a 2-day fact-finding mission to Nakhon Phanom and Loei Provinces on Monday and Tuesday.

Maj Prasit told the committee in Nakhon Phanom during a briefing, "Laotians and Thais are brothers and sisters. Related members of the same family live on opposite sides of the Mekong River. Even one of our district officers has a brother living in the camp. There have been a lot of intermarriages between the two peoples and they are very friendly towards each other."

"When we fell (to the communists) in 1975, they escaped to find sanctuary in Thailand but we put them in the camp. Now about 30 babies are born there each day. They will probably want to become Thais like their parents," he said.

On the Dien Bien Phu refugees, he said, "Most of them have been here for over 30 years and many of the younger generation who were born here have never even seen Vietnam. Those that are married to Thais should be allowed to sit for examinations to gain Thai citizenship."

Maj Prasit argued that most of the Laotian and Vietnamese refugees now have slim hopes of resettlement in third countries and do not want to be repatriated to their own countries.

He said that since the situation is not likely to change, the government should change its policies and provide some leeway for those refugees who have relatives here.

He also said that there should be no bad reactions from Thai villagers in his province if these measures are taken.

Other administration officials also privately expressed sympathetic views towards the Laotians but were not as favourably disposed towards the Vietnamese, some of whom have been suspected as potential "Fifth Column" elements for Hanoi.

One district official in Loei told reporters, "The Laotians and we Thais are related. How can we cut contacts? Many of the Laotians just cross over the border to stay with their relatives and return whenever they want. We never know about it until they are gone."

The present "humane deterrent" government policies give the refugees a living standard lower than that of Thai villagers. The only two alternatives open for the refugees are resettlement in third countries or repatriation.

However, local military authorities strongly objected to Maj Prasit's proposals. Commander of the Mekong Patrol Unit, Marine Capt Kowit Watthatham, argued that if Laotian refugees were allowed to settle here then more refugees would arrive.

Capt Kowit's unit patrols the Mekong River to prevent refugees from crossing. It is also in charge of preventing insurgency from Laos and has sometimes been involved in clashes with Laotian soldiers.

An Internal Security Operations Command officer, Col Phon Sukprasoet, told the committee that Laos maintains some 20 training camps for communist guerrillas belonging to the pro-Soviet Phak Mai (New Party) which split from the mainline Communist Party of Thailand. He warned that the refugees present a security problem because insurgents could operate among them.

Local military reports also stated that the Vietnamese refugees carry out political activities such as fund-raising and spreading communism.

Former Prime Minister Kriangsak was sympathetic with Maj Prasit's view during the Monday briefing. He told the major, "It's true that we have not accepted reality (on the refugee problem). We should change our direction. When third countries take the cream of the refugees some will, of course, be left with us and we should accept the fact. The problem is how many we should accept."

Gen Kriangsak, leader of the National Democracy Party, a partner in the present coalition government, however declined to be interviewed by the press. He said

that he would have to wait until the Foreign Affairs Committee meets to compile a report on the visit.

Before joining the government after the elections, Gen Kriangsak had criticised government policies on Indochina as too rigid and leading to a dead end.

Members of the committee expressed similar sentiments. The five MPs on the trip were Suphattra Matsadit and Suthep Thuksaban of the Democratic Party and Wirawon Sitthitham, Somethawin Watchararattanaprat and Somsak Thepsurin of the Social Action Party.

CSO: 4200/762

THAILAND

SENATE COMMITTEE TO STUDY 'DARK INFLUENCE'

BK230200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] The senate yesterday agreed to set up a committee to study "dark influence" and outdated laws which contribute to widespread injustice in society.

Establishment of the committee was proposed by Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Han Linanon.

The proposal was accepted in a 95-57 vote after most senators considered it necessary to rid the country of conditions which had driven many people into the jungle to take up arms against previous governments.

In his four-page proposal, the regional commander said many law-abiding citizens had been severely disadvantaged by defects in these outdated laws.

Unscrupulous officials and other influential persons had exploited these defects, using them as an excuse to extort and threaten good citizens.

They had repressed good people regardless of the adverse effects on national security and brought about "war conditions," finally leading to "revolutionary war."

Lt-Gen Han said injustices prevailed at all government levels, in the military, police, and civil service through exploitation of the defects in obsolete legislation.

Even worse, he said, was that some laws contradicted each other, forcing government agencies to become entangled in conflict and wracked with disunity.

In addition, the country's justice system had many loopholes which left it powerless to prosecute many guilty persons, despite the fact that everybody knew they were criminals.

For example, Lt-Gen Han said, the courts could not imprison a person if there was no evidence or witnesses.

This caused many innocent people to "fall" one by one while the criminals still walked the streets with abandon.

Lt-Gen Han said many influential people had evaded the clutches of the law in spite of the fact that they were involved in serious crimes.

He said nobody dared report to the police or act as a witness but instead chose to flee to the jungles and join the communists to seek revenge.

The proposal was widely debated by senators with both supporters and strong opponents taking the floor.

Some opponents said the committee would not work. They argued that after the committee completed its study, it would have no authority to act on the problems as the senate is not empowered to propose any legislation.

But Lt-Gen Han's supporters said it was necessary to form the committee as crimes resulting from the outdated laws were still on the increase.

After the proposal was accepted, the senate agreed the committee would comprise 45 persons from all walks of life, including journalists.

CSO: 4200/762

THAILAND

CPT RETURNEES BEATEN, NO CULPRITS ARRESTED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 12-18 Jun 83 pp 9-10

[Excerpt] Aside from simple existence and making a living, the insecurity of the lives of those who gave themselves up to the government officials has been a matter of widespread discussion among the returnees. The problem was quite alarming. Some returnees did not dare to live in their original homes and had to move out and live with their relatives. One returnee said that Comrade Phimun, former commander of the communist military zone 333 who has since surrendered to the government, was surrounded at his own home for almost a month at Ban Nong Hii of the Plapa district, Mukdaharn province. Also, Comrade Narong, who lived in the same village, was shot at twice.

This kind of incident did not take place at Mukdaharn province alone. It also took place at Ubon province. At Ubon, Suwan Unchit, known as Comrade Sayan, from communist military zone 444, was beaten badly to the ground by seven officers of the provincial volunteer defense force. This incident took place during a party at Ban Nong Hi Noy in Chanuman district. The seven government officers were not given any form of punishment for their action. Another case involved Comrade Sornphet, who gave himself up to the government at Dontan district. He did not live long in his own home because he was murdered in cold blood in his home.

A well placed source in the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) revealed that it also had heard of these kinds of incidents. At present ISOC has already inquired in the second army region about the facts and details of said incidents. We ourselves understood that the incidents probably relate to problems of conflict in the past that made some government officials act contrary to the government's policy number 66/1980. After investigating and receiving details about who did what that was not right, ISOC has authority to transfer officials in the nation's 38 provinces.

According to the policy number 66/1980, government authorities have to treat communist terrorists, both those who had joined communism and then surrendered themselves and also those who are captured, as friends of the same nation. The case of the murder or the harming of the returnees, if it is because the local authorities cannot carry out the policy, cannot help making people think that the promises given to the returnees by the national armed forces are nothing but sweet words.

THAILAND

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE TO TRAIN TROOPS--Thailand has agreed to allow Singapore to train its troops in the country, especially in jungle training. This is part of a bilateral arrangement between Singapore and Thailand. A defense officer says Singapore has also trained its forces for more than 10 years in other countries, including Australia, New Zealand and Brunei, because of the island republic's shortage of space. The officer says that program in Thailand is a small-scale program. ASEAN leaders maintain that the group will never become a military bloc. [Text] [BK220546 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Jul 83]

FIRST HALF 1983 ECONOMIC PICTURE--Thailand's overall economic picture during the first half of this year was satisfactory. The country had a favorable balance of payments of about 1,150 million baht during the first half of this year. However, the country's balance of trade position was not very good. Imports during the first half of this year totaled 108,000 million baht, representing an increase of around 13 percent from what was recorded during the same period last year. Exports during the first half of this year totaled 75,000 million baht. This means that the country suffered a trade deficit of about 33,000 million baht, which was much higher than the deficit recorded during the same period last year. A senior official of the Bank of Thailand predicts that the export picture during the remainder of the year would not be so bleak, as the country's performance during the last 2 months showed signs of improvement. [Text] [BK220540 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Jul 83]

DUAL MILITARY POST SYSTEM OPPOSED--Former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday expressed opposition to the system of allowing military officers to hold dual posts, saying that the responsibility was too much for one person. Gen Kriangsak's comment comes in the wake of several reports referring to the expected appointment of Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as supreme commander when the armed services go through the annual retirement procedure at the end of September. According to the previous system, the officer appointed as supreme commander has to relinquish his service command. However, a new system was adopted last year which makes the commanders of the three armed forces deputy supreme commanders with the most senior of them becoming supreme commander. "I have always opposed this system," said Gen Kriangsak, a one-time supreme commander. "I used to hold only one post and the responsibility was more than enough for one person," he added. Gen Kriangsak also said that appointments should be based on ability and responsibility, not personality. With seniority the criterion, Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek should become supreme commander when Gen Saibut retires at the end of September. [Text] [BK310522 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 83 p 1]

TREMORS RECORDED IN KANCHANABURI--Three tremors have been recorded in Kanchanaburi Province since early this month, Mr Somphong Thongchai, president of Thai Environment and Resources claimed yesterday. He said that tremors, with its epicentre in the Si Nakharin Dam reservoir, occurred on 9, 14 and 17 June, registering at 4.2, 4.1 and 4.2 on the Richter scale respectively. Mr Somphong also claimed that 33 tremors were reported on 15, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 30 April in Kanchanaburi, with the epicentres in the same vicinity. Meteorological Department officials yesterday confirmed the report but said that they did not expect the shocks to exceed 5.5 on the Richter scale. [Excerpt] [BK240235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jun 83 p 2]

COMMUNIST EFFORTS TO REGROUP STRENGTH--Commenting on the report about possible support by the Burmese Communist Party [BCP] for Thai communist terrorists, 4th Army Region Commander Lt Gen Han Linanon told reporters that the BCP is not strong enough to give support to the communists in Thailand. The communists in Burma already face heavy suppression campaigns launched by the Burmese Government. On communist suppression operations in Thailand, the 4th Army Region commander said we have won the military battle against the terrorists and are now pursuing the political campaign against them. It will be difficult for the communists in Thailand to regain their influence. Asked about the Green Star and Yellow Star groups of communist insurgents reportedly operating in the Phuphan mountain range, Lieutenant General Han said he knew nothing about movements of communists from abroad, but believed that the Thai people should pay attention to threats from the people of their own country. [Text] [BK210307 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Jul 83]

ARMED RESISTANCE DECLINE NOTED--Narathiwat--the armed activities of both the communist guerrillas and Muslim terrorists have greatly declined because of continued military pressure from the government, a senior army official said. Capt (RN) [Royal Navy] Sa-Nga Didaengloet, commander of the Third Infantry Regiment, said since January this year no clashes were reported between guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) and marines of the regiment. He said the CPM guerrillas had made no military initiatives since their strongholds were overrun by the Fourth Army Region last year. No major armed activities by Muslim terrorists were reported, he said and added that local people have also given good cooperation to authorities in reporting on the movements of the insurgents. The Third Infantry Regiment, located at Chulaphon Camp here, is a unit of the Royal Thai Navy which has been working with the civilian-police-military 43 of the Fourth Army Region. It is responsible for areas in four districts and one subdistrict which were once under the influence of guerrillas of the so-called Regiment 10 of the CPM. [Text] [BK020211 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Aug 83 p 6]

CSO: 4200/763

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SRV-GDR COOPERATION IN EDUCATION--VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. In Berlin, (Mrs) Margot Honecker, PhD, member of the Central Committee of the German Unified Socialist Party and minister of education of the German Democratic Republic, recently welcomed a delegation from our Ministry of Education led by Professor Nguyen Canh Toan, PhD, vice minister of education, who is paying a friendship visit to the GDR. Dr Margot Honecker and Dr Nguyen Canh Toan exchanged experiences in training and raising standards of teachers and in increasing cooperation between the education sectors of the two countries. During the visit to the GDR, our country's education delegation visited many provinces and exchanged with colleagues of the GDR experiences in basic education and in continuing to raise educational levels in the teaching sector, especially in training primary-level teachers and teachers of integrated techniques. Text Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jun 83 p 9830

CSO: 4209/450

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY, DAC LAC, DA NANG MANAGE POWER, TAXES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Responsibility and Discipline; Ho Chi Minh City Manages Power Closely; Dac Lac, Da Nang Implement New Tax Measures, Enhance the Establishment of Market Order"]

[Text] VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY--At the end of May, the Electric Power Service and Public Security Service of Ho Chi Minh City coordinated with mass organizations in the second phase of a survey on the use of electricity in wards and districts. The people discovered 703 places making unauthorized use of electricity to produce counterfeit goods and goods which the private sector is forbidden by the state to produce. These households had misappropriated nearly 250,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity monthly.

By using a galvanometer to turn back the meter and by ostensibly producing graphite, household 259b, An Duong Vuong Street, 6th Precinct, made unauthorized use of electricity in the production of acetylene. Over a 2-year period, besides stealing 1.4 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, this household seriously damaged and burned out transformers many times, made An Duong Vuong Street exceed its allocation of electricity, created environmental pollution, and evaded state taxes.

The "Chua Cui" household on Binh Thoi Street, 11th Precinct, operated under the front of a nail production contract to produce more than 100 50-kilogram blocks of ice daily. Since 1981, this household has become rich by illegally tapping .5 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. Household 6b, Highway 15, Tan Binh Precinct, stole electricity to produce tires fraudulently bearing a foreign brand name.

The market management committee of Dac Lac Province coordinated with the pertinent sectors to audit and inspect business incomes and taxes of households engaged in industry and trade, simultaneously tightening market management and stepping up purchases to control sources of goods.

In addition to setting up committees at all levels, from province down to the basic level, to guide the imposition of the industry and trade tax and the agricultural tax, more than 100 inspection and market management cadres were trained and sent out to districts and towns. In (just) over 3 weeks, Dac Lac

discovered and prosecuted more than 3,500 households for illegal business practices, confiscated more than 8 million dong (worth of goods) for the state, including 36 tons of coffee and many other types of goods, and audited incomes and taxes of 758 industry and trade households. The trade sector of the province stepped up purchases to control sources of goods, concentrating on consumer goods for cadres and people, especially in the Buon Ma Thuot City area, and prompting change in the consumer goods field.

The trade sector recently coordinated actions with the inspection and public security sectors and local authorities in subwards of Da Nang to inspect and control the market. They discovered 1,180 households engaged in such illegal private business practices as operating a business without registering, selling contraband, and evading taxes, and they collected 239,000 dong in confiscated goods and fines. They found 20 private business households that were rolling cigarettes and putting them in packages bearing the brand name of the state-operated cigarette enterprise. They also found 15 households bootlegging liquor. They levied heavy fines on a number of illegal iron and steel sales and auto parts that used economic contracts with state enterprises and agencies to perform unauthorized hauling, to deal in contraband, and to make profits in the hundreds of thousands of dong. One joint machine shop made an income as high as 1,137,000 dong, but entered only 709,000 dong in its books in order to reduce taxes. A soft drink sales joint operation falsified accounts from December 1982 to March 1983 to evade more than 150,000 dong in taxes. In addition to uncovering illegal activities, the city also discovered compromised and deviant elements in enterprises and agencies who conspired with criminals outside to enable peddlers and the joint operations mentioned above to get rich illegally.

The city is aggressively implementing civilized trade on the model of the state and the people working together to make public-sector trade grow to dominate the market.

9830
CSO: 4209/450

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN THUAN HAI EXPANDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--Over the past 2 months, Thuan Hai Province has taken many positive measures to manage the market and firmly to maintain prices.

In the cities of Phan Thiet and Phan Rang-Thap Cham, beside selling rice at the supply and directed standard price to cadres, workers and handicraftsmen, the province sold in May to people's households half as much rice as in April and at the business price which was 5 to 7 dong lower than that in the free market.

The commercial sector has opened more commercial and service shops in both these cities and in populous areas and has dealt in iced beverage and the Vinh Hao spring water for widespread sale to the people. In the past 2 months, the marketing cooperative sector has achieved a purchase value of 110 million dong and a sale value of 115 million dong representing an increase of 30 and 20 million dongs respectively over the previous 2 months.

In comparison with the same period last year, since the beginning of this year the province has purchased an amount of grain representing an increase of 25 percent and a volume of marine products which is larger by a half and of which the marine products destined for export shows a 2.5-fold increase. Some 1,500 tons of tobacco have been purchased, fulfilling the whole yearly plan and doubling the norm achieved in 1982. The Price Commission has printed and distributed price lists for nine groups of consumer goods to business households engaged in small trade and service activities.

The tax, public security, inspection and control sectors have closely coordinated their activities to exercise control over business households to ensure that they post price lists and sell goods at the fixed prices. During several inspection tours, they have discovered 132 cases of illegal trade and retrieved 8 million dong's worth of hoarded and smuggled goods.

9332
CSO: 4209/458

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES TECHNIQUES TO BOOST PRODUCT QUALITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

Editorial: "Discipline To Ensure Product Quality"

Text In spite of many problems lately with supplies, raw materials, and power, many industrial production sectors have been maintaining production, some developing well in expanding product lines. With a number of products, quality standards have been maintained during an increase in the number of products turned out. But the situation has generally been one of a drop in product quality, especially in consumer goods and products of small industry and handicrafts. A number of quality inspections on the basic level have turned up a rather large number of high-demand items that are substandard or unreliable: a number of bicycles and accessories, rubber goods and metal utensils, many fabrics and office supplies, and a number of such food products as liquor, sugar (with many impurities), candy, and rice (not carefully polished). Specifications were not met with a number of materials and supplies, such as coal, bricks, and tiles. It is noteworthy that many export goods were substandard and had to be redesignated for domestic consumption; some lots already sent out of the country were returned by the consumer. To think only in terms of quantity and not of quality is very harmful to the economy. First of all, it is a useless expenditure of energy, resources, materials, and labor without creating any significant use value. The production of goods that cannot be used and that stand in warehouses not only idles commodities and dries up capital, but causes tensions that should not exist in the market. It also causes bad work habits. Lowering the quality of export goods not only shrinks sources of foreign revenue and makes it hard to implement the import-export plan, but leads to a loss of consumer markets.

Granted, objective causes exist--the material and technical base is still poor, and there is a lack of quality, timeliness, and synchronization in materials, energy, and supply. But these are not reasons for failing to sharply criticize shortcomings and lax discipline in product quality management. In conditions no more advantageous than before, ministries, general departments, provinces, and municipalities nationwide can still produce goods of high quality. In 1982, the industry sector received the state seal for six more products (oil stoves, electric switches, table fans, and ceiling fans) and the international seal for one more product: a .75-kilowatt motor

produced by the Viet-hung motor shop. Also, in the difficult circumstances of the past few years, a number of enterprises were able to maintain the specified product quality by quality inspections. In short, there is some basis for the contention that under present conditions product quality depends to a large extent on organization and management and on the responsibility and discipline of the worker. Good machinery and good raw materials do not necessarily mean good products if product quality management is lax.

In business production, the harm of following an orientation toward quantity and ignoring standards of quality has been exposed. Yet, departure from concrete economic and technical standards also makes it impossible to meet requirements for quality. The highest criterion for determining the relationship between quantity and quality is economic effect. Each sector and production installation must base its quantitative and qualitative requirements on the extent to which concrete economic and technical conditions and efforts have potential for growth. There must be a firm stop to bad habits, carelessness, and arbitrarily lowering quality standards when objective and subjective conditions permit their being met. The idea must also be censured that poor product quality is inevitable in the present circumstances of imbalance.

What is needed most to ensure product quality is to increase planning. Quality norms must become regulation norms that no one can arbitrarily change, and the maintenance of product quality must become a production technique that no one can violate. The quality control system must be streamlined at all levels. Every sector and installation must launch an emulation movement to raise product quality, provide positive rewards and punishments, and, especially, provide appropriate motivation to attain high quality with export goods. There is much need for conventions to exchange experiences in raising product quality, introduce new products, and display substandard workmanship alongside well-made goods. In the small industry and handicrafts sector, there must be a stop to not taking time and to skimping on materials; deluging speculation with good products for sale; buying bad products outside to replace those of the state; recruiting contract cadres, purchasing cadres, warehouse custodians, or compromised and deviant inspectors to give low-quality goods a high rating. Procedures for improving and managing the market (are to be) adhered to; the contract system is not (to be) extended to include unregistered private business operations; industry and trade taxes are not (to be) evaded, with "ghost" organizations involved in fraud. The system of responsibility and discipline (must be) clearly regulated to ensure product quality during the storage and transport phase of operation, not permitting depletion, loss, or reduction in quality. Loopholes that can be used by charlatans to substitute good products for bad ones in the distribution and circulation phase must be eliminated.

The close attention paid by consumers to stabilizing specifications and quality of goods must be completely answered by concrete performance and organization which, based on the structure of each economic unit, create daily increases in product value.

AGRICULTURE

MEASURES SET FORTH TO EXPAND, USE FARMLAND BETTER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "Despite the Progress Made, Farmland Must Be Better Used"]

[Text] Ha Nam Ninh Province has 376,000 hectares of natural land, 224,000 hectares of farmland and 203,000 hectares of cultivated land including 130,000 hectares grown with two rice crops [a year]. The total population of the province is 2.8 million including 1.2 million laborers of whom over 800,000 work in the agricultural field. The land is good, the labor force abundant, industrial installations numerous and various sectors and trades developed. These are strong points enabling Ha Nam Ninh to develop agricultural production, to increase its grain and food output rapidly and to improve the people's life. Yet, Ha Nam Ninh's situation is still that of a densely populated province with a small land area so that the management and use of land is always of strategic importance to it at any time and under whatever circumstances. These tasks are linked to the objective of developing economy and producing grain, foodstuffs and raw materials for industry, for the exportation of goods and for the daily life of the people.

The Actual Situation

Over the past years, Ha Nam Ninh has basically completed a project to use land in coordination with an overall project for the entire province as well as for each district, municipality and city; as a first step, it has also completed the building of zones specialized in cultivating industrial crops such as tobacco, kenaf, reeds, peanuts and mulberry; it has drawn up plans and projects for a number of cooperatives to carry out agricultural production; it has concentrated capital and invested it in the building of water conservancy networks, sea dikes and installations designed to process fertilizers and produce lime to improve the soil. Attention has been paid to and guidance provided for the task of opening new lands, reclaiming fallow ones and expanding the farmland. Especially noteworthy is the great progress made in the use of land and fields ever since the product contract system was implemented. From 1960 to 1980, by opening new lands, reclaiming fallow ones and building sea dikes, the entire province obtained 12,000 hectares and used 9,740 of them for agricultural production. Some 1,091 hectares of new land were opened in 1981 alone. Another 536 hectares of new and fallow lands were opened and reclaimed in Tam Diep District in 1982. In recent years, many new local economic zones have taken shape and brought about practical results.

Along with the opening and reclamation of new and fallow lands and the expansion of the farming area, the intensive cultivation and multicropping movement has been developed with each passing day. In 1960, throughout the province there were over 55,000 hectares of one 5th-month crop [per annum] and 5,000 hectares of one 10th-month crop [per annum] but today there remain only about 3,400 one-crop hectares and 16,000 one-5th-month-crop hectares while fields grown with two or three crops [annually] and especially the land grown with the winter crop have been expanded rapidly. Specialized cultivation regions are applying the method of simultaneously improving acid and saline soils and are obtaining some result. Areas which apply the intensive cultivation method to high-yielding rice varieties are being expanded even in low-lying regions grown with the 5th-month crop.

During the 2-year period of 1981-82, Ha Nam Ninh completed a land survey, drew up field maps for 89 villages with an area of 68,900 hectares, basically finished field classification for 4 districts with an area of 56,350 hectares and carried out land declarations and registrations in 149 villages with an area of 104,000 hectares. These three tasks have also been completed by the two districts of Xuan Thuy and Hai Hau. The continuous success on the agricultural front in the past 2 years has partly reflected the new progress made and the new possibility for the locality--especially the agricultural production installations--to use land more effectively.

However, the management and use of land, in general, and grain producing land, in particular, is still slack, which has made it impossible to fully exploit potentials and has led to great waste. The zoning off of three economic zones and the allocation of crops are still unstable. The use of land for capital construction in many areas is not yet rational and economical. Too much land has been occupied by certain sectors (11 percent by water conservancy, 6.8 percent by communications and 11 percent by capital construction) and a fairly high ratio has been allocated to water conservancy works in some districts (such as Vu Ban with 15 percent, Hai Hau with 13 percent and Nan Ninh with 12 percent). In managing and using land, negative practices are still fairly rampant and, in certain areas, are intricate and serious such as violation of the land distribution competence, land encroachment, [illegal] purchase, sale, concession and exchange of land, use of land contrary to the set goals, setting up shops by encroaching on communication roads, excavating earth from dike bottoms to build houses or for sale, freely digging out mature soil to make bricks and tiles, concealing and misstating the exact land area in one's possession, and transformation of land into a kind of merchandise by some people. The process of declaring and registering land has revealed that at least 7 to 10 percent of all households have used land illegally or irrationally, that these figures rise to 20 percent in areas where such a practice is more prevalent and to over 50 percent on the part of state organs. Districts and cities have encroached on and occupied land, distributed it without the competence to do so or used it contrary to the planned objectives or formalities.

At present, the entire province still has about 26,500 hectares suitable for agro-forestry production, 16,000 hectares for the cultivation of one 5th-month crop [a year] and 3,400 hectares for the cultivation of one 10th-month crop. As a result of a loose management and free use, the cultivated land area has

diminished continuously and seriously; in a space of 22 years between 1960 and 1982, it was reduced by 26,398 hectares which is nearly equivalent to 11 percent of the total cultivated area across the province. During the same period, the population increased by 800,000! In only 2 years (1981-82), there was a reduction of 3,000 hectares. The simultaneous increase in population and decrease in cultivated land has led to the reduction of the average per capita cultivated land area from 1,020 to 720 square meters. Compared with the 5-year period between 1971-75, the average per capita grain output in the 5-year period between 1976 and 1980 decreased by 19 kgs; compared with the 5-year period between 1971 and 1975, the [gross] grain output in 1982 showed an increase of 32 percent but the average per capita output increased only by 18 percent. For this reason, solving the grain problem is still a fierce battle of primary importance.

After inspecting and controlling the use of land in 1980 and 1981, the whole province uncovered nearly 10,000 cases of violation of the land policy, solved more than 7,000 of them and retrieved 3,200 hectares which were misstated or used illegally or irrationally and which included 2,300 hectares of farmland previously allocated to villages and cooperatives for management and production.

Some Specific Measures

Ha Nam Ninh considers land management and use to be an especially important task linked to socioeconomic targets and is trying to achieve and even overfulfill the average yearly grain output of 820,000 tons including about 100,000 tons of subsidiary food converted to paddy equivalent for the 5-year (1981-85) period.

In addition to such measures as intensive cultivation and multicropping, Ha Nam Ninh considers it very important to open new lands and reclaim fallow ones in order to expand the cultivated area, especially the area cultivated with grain and food crops and primarily that which is grown with rice crops. Keeping and increasing the cultivated area is an important condition to augment the output of grain and other crops.

Correctly implementing the land management system, Ha Nam Ninh has been dealing severely with violations of the land policy--be they committed by cooperatives, state organs or enterprises and from within the party to the outside masses--and the higher and the greater the function and power of the offending cadre or party member, the harsher the measures taken against him. The province has been checking all forms of encroachment and illegal excavation of earth to build up new "plots" and has been using land most sparingly in capital construction and in building public welfare works. Since land is the society's common property, all illegal purchases, sales, concessions and exchanges have been prohibited. The land and field management apparatus from the provincial to district and grassroots level has been strengthened to help the state properly guide the task of managing land. One of the important duties of the party organization and people of Ha Nam Ninh is to make sure that each inch of land is used according to the set goals, rationally, thriftily and with high economic efficiency.

While managing lands and fields, Ha Nam Ninh is trying to lower the population growth rate, drawing up and implementing a population growth plan for each unit in the countryside, cities, state organs and enterprises and is paying special attention to areas where the birth rate is still too high. The implementation of the population growth plan is considered to be a responsibility and duty of the entire party organization and people as well as problem in which women and youths have to play a special role. The population growth plan is linked to the plan to improve the people's life and to increase the per capita income. Efforts are being made to enable Ha Nam Ninh to keep its present population of 2.8 million at the same level by 1985.

In the forthcoming years, Ha Nam Ninh will pay attention to concentrating efforts on in-depth exploitation [of land], on intensive cultivation and multi-cropping and on completing the building of small zones of intensive cultivation of high-yielding rice varieties in districts and cities. These zones will try to achieve 7 tons of paddy and more from each hectare in order to enable the whole province to obtain an average per hectare output of 6 tons of rice each year from an area of 130,000 hectares planted with two rice crops; the water conservancy problem will be solved properly to transform about 50 percent of the one-crop fields into two-crop ones and efforts will be exerted to raise the winter crop area from 37,000 hectares in 1980 to 45,000 or 50,000 hectares. The province has a plan to concentrate capital and make appropriate investments in the task of opening new lands, building sea dikes and converting hillsides into arable land and will exploit lands which are still suitable for agriculture and forestry by putting them into production. In the forthcoming years, efforts will be made to use about 2,000 hectares of bare hills with a 10- to 15-degree slope to grow subsidiary food crops; to use 1,000 out of 3,000 hectares of fallow fields to grow rice; and to fill up and level out 1,500 out of 5,000 hectares of excavated land to cultivate an additional 5th-month crop. If all these tasks are done, Ha Nam Ninh will have a realistic basis to achieve the targeted [yearly] output of 1 million tons of grain in the last years of the 1980's.

9332
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VINH PHU PROVINCE DEALS WITH AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by M. Domogatskikh, PRAVDA special correspondent: "An Over-All Approach"]

[Text] One of the largest provinces in the northern part of Vietnam, Vinh Phu is in a geographical sense, as it were, a miniaturecopy of the entire country. The Red and Black Rivers, which flow parallel up to it, merge not far from Viet Tri, the main city in the province. From here, the river rushes to the sea under the name "Red River". The plain, through which the Red River flows, has been the country's most important granary from time immemorial.

In the province and district committees of the Vietnamese Communist Party they told me that after the 5th Vietnamese Communist Party Congress party organizations began to delve more deeply into the economy and to be concerned more with improving the methods for controlling it and with selecting leaders for the different sectors of economic organizational development. Special attention is being paid to the intensification of agriculture, increasing the yield of the fields, developing animal husbandry and domestic industry, that is, to those tasks on whose solution the supplying of the population with everyday goods depends a great deal.

The main front for the province's communists, just as for all the party, is agriculture. Large changes have occurred recently in it.

Pham Du, manager of the province party committee's organizational department, told me: "The piece-rate system based on a contract is helping us to combine the initiative and enthusiasm of the workers with the material incentive system, raising the importance of the peasant's labor, and is giving birth to a proprietary and more concerned attitude toward the land. Before shifting to the contract system, we invited Soviet economists, who gave lectures in the party school and who advised us how best to organize labor, to visit us.

We watched several Soviet television broadcasts about the team and brigade labor organization in the Soviet Union and studied the experiences of other provinces. We think that the work to improve management methods for the economy in the near future is the main task which answers the decisions of the party."

During the last two years, the rice yield in Vinh Phu Province has been increased by almost one-third. It is now on the average 40 quintals per hectare. True, this is lower than the indicators of such Red River delta provinces as Thai Binh and Hai Hung, but it is nevertheless a rather good yield. It is also necessary to take into consideration the fact that last year was to a large extent an inauspicious one for the province -- there were 40 days without rain during the time most critical for the ripening of the rice.

Pham Du says: "Even under these difficult conditions, the new system for organizing and paying for labor had a favorable effect on the work of the peasants. Hand pumps were put into operation and private domestic cattle were provided to supply water. One can say that not a single drop of moisture was lost, and the crop was saved."

The intensification of agriculture is being held back by a shortage of fertilizer and chemical means for protecting plants. Therefore, the province communists, again in accordance with the decisions of the party's congress, consider animal husbandry to be an important work sector in the village. The development of this branch will not only help to improve the supplying of the population with meat but will also provide an opportunity to increase the production of organic fertilizer.

Based on the decisions of the congress, the party committee has put forward the task of completely developing the economy and transforming the province into an industrial and agrarian economic unit. The conditions for this are present. Besides agriculture, there are 80 enterprises among which there are a number of large ones which have great importance for the economy of the entire country, including the Lamthao Phosphate Plant where the construction of the second, more powerful than the first, section is being completed with the help of the Soviet Union; the paper-mill; the creamery; and the agro-industrial tea complex. Moreover, several hundred handicraft cooperatives and workshops, which provide everyday goods, work instruments and implements, and also spare parts needed to repair agricultural equipment, are operating in the province.

Industry in the province, just as throughout the country, is experiencing serious difficulties because of a shortage of raw materials and electricity.

They told me in the industrial administration of the province people's committee: "We provide electricity only to the leading plants and factories. Small and domestic enterprises must be kept on 'hunger rations'. True, the Pha Lai TES [thermal electric power station], which is being constructed with Soviet help, will soon be put into operation, as we expect. It will

make our position easier, and the situation with electricity will radically change in the future when we construct a hydroelectric station on the Black River. However, it is still necessary to proceed from that which is available. Nevertheless, industrial production is gradually growing despite the difficulties, and we are providing more goods each year not only for the domestic market but also for export."

A concern for agricultural crops, which can be exported, is reflected in the program for a complete approach to the economy. Last year, 2,000 tons of firstclass tea, 9,000 tons of bananas, and 100 tons of natural lacquer were sent to other countries from Vinh Phu through the foreign trade bodies. Part of the resources, which were received from the exporting, were transferred to the province in the form of machinery, fertilizer, herbicides, and cloth. In order to improve the profitability of export branches during this five-year plan, it is planned to expand tea plantations by 3,000 hectares and the planting of trees, which give lacquer, by 300 hectares. The state has introduced higher purchase prices for green tea leaves, industrial crops and forestry products.

In order to study the potential capabilities of their land better, the party province committee has chosen two districts as experimental ones: Vinh Loc in the Red River delta and Than Hoa on the plain. The optimum variants of agro-technical measures, the mechanism for directing the economy and intensive management will be created in these districts so that the best of them can be used later in other rayons.

Le Ba Tri, secretary of the Vinh Loc district party committee and member of the Vietnamese Communist Party province committee, says: "The main thing is to achieve high effectiveness in everything and to show that we can produce more agricultural and industrial products than before. This is in the area of production. Another goal, however, is no less important -- to improve the level of management of the economy and the organizational role and militancy of district-link cadre and to instill in them a feeling for a state approach to the problems of the kray and of the country as a whole. The party province committee has helped to strengthen district party organizations, having sent to us experienced specialists in the fields of irrigation, transportation and agricultural mechanization. We have entrusted the most critical tasks to these specialists. As a result, the district committee has begun to delve more actively into questions of economic development."

The manager of the province party committee's organizational department continued his story: "Yes, the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party today requires that more attention be paid to the all-round strengthening of district and primary party organizations since the success of the work to fulfill the entire program, which has been outlined by the party, depends on their militancy, efficiency, ability to arouse the masses to solve important problems, and their understanding of the need to improve the management level of the economy.

The province's 74,000 communists have been directed toward this. They have already achieved quite a bit, although very much must still be done. In the province, the sale of agricultural products to the state is growing, the average state norms for the per capita production of food have been exceeded, and the supplying of the workers is improving. It is planned to increase the production of rice by 12 percent and of other food crops by 25 percent in the near future. The work and beef cattle population is growing significantly.

During a conference of the province party organization which was conducted during our stay in Vinh Phu, a large discussion took place on how to specifically solve the problems of economic organizational development, struggle against negative phenomena, develop and strengthen the state and cooperative sectors of the economy and trade, and find still unused reserves and sources for production growth and for raising the people's living standards.

Attention toward the economy, improving methods for managing it, and the more active participation of communists in solving economic policy questions have today become the main feature of the work of party organizations in the Vietnamese Communist Party.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 16 June, Binh Tri Thien Province has delivered to state granaries 37,213 tons of grain representing 72.2 percent of the total norm for the 5th-month and spring crop and including 6,000 tons of cassava converted to paddy equivalent. Of all districts and cities in the province, three have fulfilled the total norm for the 5th-month and spring crop procurement; they are Huong Dien District which has, by 10 June, delivered to granaries 8,306 tons representing 100.5 percent of the total norm; Trieu Hai District which has delivered to granaries 9,300 tons fulfilling 100 percent of the total norm and Dong Ha City which has, by 11 June, delivered to granaries 1,602 tons fulfilling 100.2 percent of the total norm. Throughout the province, 21 cooperatives have fulfilled the assigned total norm. The province is holding fairs at all cooperatives in order to collect grain and exchange goods for it. Hue City has organized a 3-day fair in Thuy Duong Village and collected 47 tons of paddy above and beyond the obligation norm. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 83 p 1] 9332

SUMMER-FALL RICE CULTIVATION--By early June 1983, the southern provinces from Thuan Hai southward have sown and transplanted the summer-fall rice crop on 285,000 hectares representing 49 percent of the plan norm. The sowing and transplanting of the summer-fall rice crop has been carried out most satisfactorily in An Giang and Tien Giang Provinces. An Giang Province has fought continuously against drought and has sown and transplanted the summer-fall rice on 75,028 hectares--surpassing the plan norm by 3 percent, showing an increase of 1.5 percent over last year's summer-fall-crop area and taking the lead among all southern provinces in growing the summer-fall rice crop. The Mekong Delta provinces have carried out sowing and transplanting on 270,000 hectares which represent 51 percent of the planned area norm. This year the summer-fall production season in the southern provinces has experienced difficulties caused by weather conditions, mainly by a protracted sunny period resulting in a drought in many areas. Cooperatives, production collectives and peasants have actively dug canals to obtain water for plowing and harrowing and for sowing and transplanting the summer-fall rice crop but the tempo of these tasks has been slowed down by the drying up of water sources. By early June, the provinces of Ben Tre, Tay Ninh and Kien Giang have tilled only 50 percent of the summer-fall rice area. Many provinces which could not grow the summer-summer-fall rice in time have shifted to sowing and transplanting the early 10th-month rice. The Mekong Delta provinces have plowed and turned up the soil on 371,000 hectares and have sown and transplanted the 10th-month rice on 136,000 hectares representing 13 percent of the plan norm. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jun 83 p 1] 9332

TENTH-MONTH RICE CULTIVATION--Ha Tuyen Province has just drawn experiences from the 1982-83 winter-spring production season and has estimated that it will suffer a gross grain output deficit of 13,000 tons caused mainly by the failure to fulfill the plan norms for the area and output of subsidiary food crops. For the current 10th-month production season, Ha Tuyen will grow grain and food crops on 63,300 hectares including 40,000 hectares of wet rice, 10,000 hectares of upland rice, over 9,000 hectares of corn, sweet potato, cassava and barley and 4,300 hectares of soybeans, peanuts and legume--an increase of thousands of hectares over the 10th-month cultivation season last year. Applying the "intensively cultivating the 10th-month crop to make up for the poor 5th-month crop" motto, Ha Tuyen is concentrating on harvesting quickly and neatly 16,300 hectares of 5th-month and spring rice and is trying to carry out sowing and transplanting on all the area destined for the 10th-month rice and subsidiary food crops. During this 10th-month season, Ha Tuyen will grow high-yielding rice varieties on more than 7,500 hectares. Districts and cooperatives are instructing peasants to give up the habit of thinly transplanting seedlings, to carry out weeding and fertilization at the proper time and with an appropriate method (by applying, on the average, between 6 and 7 tons of fertilizer to each hectare of main rice and between 10 and 12 tons of fertilizer to each hectare of high-yielding rice) and also to use phosphate fertilizer and lime to reform the soil. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jun 83 p 1]

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CSO: 4209/458

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES INTENSIFIED AMONG MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Luu Van Ly, of the Ministry of Culture: "A Study of Cultural Life at the Grassroots Level"]

[Text] From 2 to 4 June, the Ministry of Culture held a symposium in Ban Me Thuot City to discuss the organization and development of the cultural life at the grassroots level in three provinces in the Central Highlands and in districts densely populated with minority nationalities and located in the coastal provinces of Central Vietnam (such as Thuan Hai, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and Binh Tri Thien).

The symposium noted that in 8 years after the liberation, the life of minority nationalities has undergone great changes. The new socialist culture has been exercising a good effect which demonstrates its superiority over the colonialist "culture" existing a hundred years prior to the liberation day. However, there still are many problems requiring solution such as the failure to concentrate on the right and principal target which is the minority nationalities, the failure to carry out investigations and studies and a practical survey to formulate appropriate cultural and information activities capable of deeply and broadly penetrating the life of minority nationalities, the failure to painstakingly train and improve ethnic minority cadres though they are few in number and also the failure to provide proper organization and guidance to enable the masses to carry out their own activities and to create cultural values.

The symposium lengthily exchanges views on measures aimed at building a good cultural life at the grassroots level. The first requirement is to carry out a basic survey conducive to a long-term scientific cultural strategy and, at the same time, to solve each problem in each area and locality promptly, gradually, satisfactorily and completely.

The cultural sectors in three provinces in the Central Highlands and the coastal provinces in Central Vietnam have signed pledges to emulate in creating, by the end of the year, information-propaganda teams in 100 percent of the total number of districts, in setting up in each district at least a movie projection team capable of summarizing and explaining film scenarios in a minority nationality language, and in ensuring that each citizen sees films four times a year on the average and that arts and letters troupes are formed in 100 percent of

the total number of grassroots units (village, wards, state forests, etc.) and are able to carry out artistic and literary activities at least twice a year. In the forthcoming years, artistic troupes will intensify their activities to serve montagnard villages so that each citizen will have the opportunity to see each year at least one performance by professional artistic troupes and three or four shows by folk arts troupes. In the organizational field, efforts will be made to ensure that, by 1984, all district and villages will have cultural-information committees start activities with half of the total number of cadres composed by those coming from among the minority nationalities.

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